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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 21

Section 1

July 25, 1936

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Favorable reports on business conditions in June and the first three weeks of July were continued in the periodical review of the Federal Reserve Board, issued yesterday. Where declines in production, employment and trade are usual during this period, this year the volume was maintained and in some cases increases were recorded. The board's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production increased from 101 percent of the 1923-25 average in May to 103 percent in June. The Reserve Board said the volume of production, employment and trade was sustained in June at the May level, although there is usually a decline at this season. (Press.)

"WORLD MARKET"

Charles Slaughter, chairman of the special sugar SUGAR CONTRACT committee of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange which has been exploring the possibility of introducing a "world market" sugar contract on the exchange, has sent to all members of the exchange rules and regulations governing trading in such a contract. The new contract, as tentatively drawn, calls for the delivery of 50 tons of 2,240 pounds each of raw centrifugal cane sugar in bags, based on 96° polarization outturn. Payment will be made in United States currency per standard American avoirdupois pound. (New York Times.)

URGE TOBACCO RESEARCH

Recommending establishment of a tobacco research foundation, the National Recovery Administration's review division pointed yesterday to such an agency as the major need of the industry. The division undertook a statistical and analytical study of the industry during the code period, completing it after invalidation of NRA. It was made public day before yesterday, and stated that "it is almost inconceivable that an industry of this importance should have gone so many years without some form of coordinated research." (A.P.)

ECONOMIC SURVEY

An economic survey intended to help the 12 federal reserve banks pay normal dividends without dipping into their surplus funds has been ordered by the Reserve Board. It was begun, officials disclosed yesterday, when figures for the first half of 1936 showed earnings sufficient to cover expenditures, but leaving an insufficient margin for the usual 6 percent declaration. This situation was declared to have resulted from the steady decline, over a period of several years, in the interest rate paid on government securities. (A.P.)

Trade Barriers W. A. Mackintosh of Queen's University, Kingston Ontario, discusses Trade Barriers as an Obstacle to Prosperity in The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (July). "The most reasonable prediction," he says in a concluding paragraph, "is that in a few countries where the importance of trade is most obvious there will be unilateral reductions of trade barrier; that if creditor countries are wise enough to see their own advantage, they too will reduce the obstacles to trade; that when exchanges settle down to equilibrium rates (following devaluation of the gold-bloc currencies), the special and extraordinary obstacles to trade may disappear; and that if political and economic stability is increased, the revival of trade which will follow these measures may induce a widening and accelerating movement toward freer trade. It is not to be expected that the movement will be rapid or the steps impressive. It is important that changes should be in the right direction, that the way should be left open for further progress, and that reductions in trade barriers should be genuine contributions to freedom of trade and not mere swappings of protectionist favors through the medium of discriminating tariffs. . ."

Vitamin D The Journal of the American Medical Association (July 18) in an editorial on milk constituents and the effective-
Milk As An ness of vitamin D, says in part: "Recently an attempt has
Antirachitic been made to ascertain the identity of the constituent or
constituents of milk concerned in endowing this fluid with added anti-rachitic potency. Calcium and phosphorus were found to play no part, since the addition of these minerals in amounts consumed in milk to the vitamin D-supplemented ration produced no increase in antirachitic potency over that obtained with the vitamin-supplemented basal ration alone. Likewise, the fact that there is no parallelism between the fat content of milk and its antirachitic activity seemed to minimize the possibility that some lipid constituent of milk was involved. . . A special study was made of the effect on the potency of vitamin D of dispersion in colloidal suspension of purified lactalbumin. The results were rather striking. A definite increase in the antirachitic activity of 'pure' vitamin D was observed following its dispersion in this medium. The increase in potency was particularly marked when specially prepared, lipid-free lactalbumin was employed. Further work seemed to indicate that some type of a firm union between the vitamin preparation and lactalbumin had occurred since, within limits, lactalbumin quantitatively retained all the vitamin D activity of the added material and since the retained antirachitic substance could not be removed by thorough washing. A similar enhancement in the antirachitic potency of vitamin D was obtained when a water-miscible solution of the vitamin was treated with skim milk or whole milk. . ."

1935 Cigarette Domestic cigarette production in 1935 has been esti-
Production mated at 138,656,000,000 cigarettes by the Commerce Depart-
ment. This compared with 112,724,000,000 in 1933, the last preceding census year, and showed an increase of 23 percent over that period. Total f.o.b. factory value of the 1935 cigarettes was placed at \$717,676,120, a gain of 29.7 percent over 1933.

Acidulated Fertilizers W. T. McGeorge, agricultural chemist, Arizona Experiment Station, writing in the California Citrograph (August) on "Acidulated Fertilizers for Alkaline Soils," reports that investigations at the University of California and more recently at the Arizona Experiment Station "emphasize the adverse influence of high pH values (alkalinity) on the normally balanced absorption of ions by crops. When salts under the influence of water separate into their component parts or ions, the ions carry either negative or positive charges of electricity. At high pH values, or in the presence of residually alkaline fertilizers in alkaline soils, the plant has considerable difficulty in absorbing sufficient of the negatively charged ions (nitrate, phosphate, sulphate) while at low pH values, and in the presence of residually acid fertilizers in acid soils, the plant experiences difficulty in absorbing sufficient of the positively charged ions (calcium, potassium, magnesium). . . A number of physiological disturbances are manifested by crops grown on alkaline soils and among these the several forms of chlorosis are most common. There is considerable evidence that these disturbances are fundamentally caused by small amounts of alkali in the soil. . . It is true that most of the physiological disturbances noted on these slightly alkaline soils respond favorably to dusting or spraying with salts of zinc, iron, manganese or copper, but it is equally true that the solubility of all these elements in the soil solution is reduced to a minimum by high pH values (alkalinity) and their absorption by the roots is thus reduced to a minimum. These facts are offered as evidence that a high soil pH is fundamentally associated with the major disturbances in crops of the southwest. Reasoning along this line, short growing crops should be least disturbed by these soil conditions and long growing crops such as fruit trees most affected, and this is confirmed by field observations. It is our experience that even the small amount of alkalinity arising from calcium carbonate or caliche in soils will often be manifested by a serious plant disturbance. This should not only discourage the use of residually alkaline fertilizers on calcareous or alkaline soils, but is rather convincing evidence that fertilizers for such soils should be fortified with acidulated organic matter and/or small amounts of finely ground sulphur. . ."

Flood Control Program Seeking to initiate a Nation-wide flood control program this year, the Administration has decided to mobilize relief workers and CCC enrollees to clear dam and reservoir sites and carry out other preliminary work, reports the Associated Press. The decision to use available funds came after a delegation of the United States Flood Control Federation told officials that a start must be made this summer to avoid "panic" conditions when fall freshets return to the areas devastated by floods this spring. Dr. Abel Wolman, head of the water use division of the national resources committee, promised the federation that a list of "emergency" projects would be presented to President Roosevelt early in August and that work would be started almost immediately after their approval. New York projects lead the priority list because of the new law authorizing formation of flood control districts to cooperate with the Federal Government, but West Virginia, New England States, and others with projects included in the omnibus act will have to pass cooperating legislation, Wolman said.

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Vol. LXII, No. 22

Section 1

July 27, 1936

C.C. BUSINESS SUMMARY

Unless influences outside the normal operations of business processes intervene, "the course of 1936 may show this as the best year in physical volume of business since 1929," according to a summary of national business affairs made public Saturday by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Among the indices which have been showing a consistent upward trend, the report stated, are employment in manufacturing establishments, production of goods, construction, retail trade, car loadings and passenger traffic, foreign trade, electric consumption and loans for capital purposes. (Press.)

UKRAINE GRAIN CROP

A Moscow report by the Associated Press says farmers of the rich Ukraine Valley are toiling day and night to harvest the matured grain crop, threatened by intense heat. Soviet officials said yesterday that 61,000,000 acres were harvested up to July 20; this was 27 percent of the total acreage. The thermometer read from 92 degrees at Archangel on the fringe of the Arctic to 93 degrees at Leningrad and 96 degrees at Moscow.

ENGINEERING CONGRESS

More than 300 engineers, including many from New York and other states, heard discussions on a variety of professional subjects at the Connecticut Engineering Congress at Bridgeport Saturday. Flood control, with particular reference to the plans for New England, was a major topic. Lieut. Col. Mason J. Young of the U.S. Army Engineers office at Providence, R.I., said that 10 reservoirs are to be built, two in New Hampshire and eight in Vermont, at a cost of \$10,028,000. He declared that the program "provides for very satisfactory degrees of flood control in the basins of the Ammonoosuc, Passumpsic and White Rivers in Vermont and New Hampshire, and for important amelioration of flood conditions throughout the main valley of the Connecticut River below White River Junction." (New York Times.)

CORN BELT FOOD SUPPLY

An Omaha report by the Associated Press says that farmers in the heart of the Corn Belt turned from the plow to the can opener yesterday as drought cut off more of their normal food supply. Stocks of canned vegetables were bought up with such speed in Nebraska and Iowa stores that brokers and wholesalers in Omaha described it as an "hysterical buying wave...like a run on a bank."

Mountain Marshall E. Vaughn, Resettlement Administration, writes
Farming on "Resident Forces in the Southern Mountains" in Mountain
Life and Work (July). One paragraph says: "This region has
never been a commercial agricultural area. It is largely a region of
self-sufficient farms, where most of the products are consumed at home.
A collapse of commercial agriculture would affect the mountains less
than any other region in the United States. Declining markets are not
the serious problem facing the mountains; it is the increase in popula-
tion and the decline of land fertility. While the rest of the nation
is struggling with market problems and mass production of specialized
crops, the mountains are struggling with land deterioration and surplus
population."

New Steam "To meet the needs of the average farm, a small electric
Sterilizer steam generator has been put on the market which is moderate
in cost, inexpensive to operate, has practically no fire
hazard, and sterilizes efficiently," reports H. G. Linquist in New
England Homestead (July 18). "It consists essentially of a 1000-watt
element which heats a small amount of water to produce steam. . .
Careful tests were made which showed that pails and strainers highly
contaminated with bacteria were rendered almost completely sterile by
exposure over the steam jet for four to six minutes; cans were sterilized
in six to eight minutes. Shorter periods of exposure were not sufficient.
To determine the cost of operation, the electric current used was checked
by a regular meter reading in kilowatt hours. A series of hourly readings
taken during the experiments showed an average hourly consumption of
0.85 KWH or less than a 1000 watt unit is supposed to require. Assuming
an energy rate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents per kilowatt this would mean an hourly cost
of 7.23 cents. . . Observations on the rate of drying showed that utensils
dry out in a few minutes, the time varying somewhat with the temperature
and moisture content of the air in the room. The sterilizer is simple
in construction. . . Weighing about 15 pounds, the apparatus is portable
and easily installed by plugging into any ordinary electric outlet. . ."

National Arthur Newton Pack, President of American Nature Asso-
Primeval ciation, commenting editorially in Nature Magazine (August)
Monuments on national primeval monuments, says in part: "Dr. E. Lucy
Braun advances a suggestion that we most heartily endorse.
She proposes the establishment, before it is too late, of National
Primeval Monuments. These would be sufficiently substantial and repre-
sentative areas that would preserve intact examples of every type of
native vegetation. Ranging from the tropical hammocks of southern
Florida to the rain forests of the Pacific northwest, and from desert
flora of Southern California to the spruce and fir forests of Maine,
this vegetation is widely varied. Dr. Braun points out that 'one by
one these types of vegetation are being destroyed. It will not be long
before some among them will be known only as things of the past.' Must
we ordain, from lack of vision or interest, that our children shall
know of these things only from books and pictures? This need not be
and must not be."

Research Aids Less unemployment and perhaps no jobless at all
Employment would be the state of the nation if industrial research
 were done by more and better people, Dr. Willis R. Whitney, General Electric's vice president in charge of research, said in a recent address. Always there is an increasing circumference of untested assets about us and an infinitely fertile area for progress just adjacent to the unknown. New industries may be put into action at any instant, Dr. Whitney said, by the maturing of some new crop of facts, materializing into gadgets. "Is it enough in a research laboratory to tackle known difficulties, to improve output and to analyze competitors' methods and products?" Dr. Whitney said. "The answer is, no! And this leads to asking how far afield should a research laboratory go. The aims of the research group should include protection of the industry against the sure obsolescence due to new discoveries by someone. Discoveries made entirely outside an industry may disconcert and injure it. They may stop the earning power of conservatively invested capital. The harness men and carriage builders of the early days were more or less embarrassed by the on-coming automobile makers, because there was little in the harness or wagon business to anticipate the gasoline engine. Research on the old ground is not enough. One must assume that advances will be continually made in all industry, and try to be party to it. . ."

Farm The Weekly Kansas City Star (July 22) says in an
Equipment editorial: ". . . Farm equipment manufacturers are sensi-
Improvements tive to farm demands. One concern has brought out a
 whole series of new models especially designed for the preparation of soil and planting of wheat in subhumid areas. The new tractors are equipped with self-starters, rubber tires, multiple speed transmissions and engines designed efficiently to utilize higher grades of fuel. Small tractors suitable to 80-acre farms are being placed on the market. The large farm operator has not been overlooked, as indicated by the sales of 2-row corn binders with loaders attached which eliminate the heaviest labor associated with making silage. Although many new machines are being introduced as the need for them is demonstrated, the improvement in mowers, binders, plows, disks, silage cutters and other machinery, which have gained wide use over a long period of years, is equally important. Ease of operation, elimination of dust and grit from wearing surfaces, addition of ball-bearing equipment and other improvements not only add to the life of the machine but to ease in operation and reduction in the amount of power or the use of fuel needed. Next to the research work on crops and soils carried on by the government and state agricultural experiment stations, the farm machinery manufacturers have made the greatest contribution to the use-of-land problem and to increase in acre yields."

WEATHER "Speaking of the weather, we always assumed that the
BUREAU weathermen, sitting in their cool towers far above the
OBSERVER hot city streets, made up those forecasts all by themselves," says an editorial in Today (July 25). "They don't.

It turns out that volunteers do much of the work -- 4,500 volunteer observers at stations operated by power companies, by colleges, by lumbermen, by railroads, by business firms and by thousands of individuals who simply like to help. Then there are 1,300 ships which also cooperate and 100 European stations which report twice daily by radio or cable. Its debt to these volunteers has just been handsomely acknowledged in a Weather Bureau report."

July 24 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 7.25-8.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 126 $\frac{5}{8}$ -128 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 124 $\frac{5}{8}$ -126 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 125 $\frac{3}{4}$ -130 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 127 $\frac{3}{4}$ -147 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 108-112 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 108-111 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 109 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 90; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ -75 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ -96 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 91-94 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 37-37 $\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 37-39; Chi. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ -37 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 38; No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 93-95; No. 3 Minneap. 84-89; No. 2, Minneap. 56-57; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 204-210.

Maryland Cobbler potatoes sold \$3.10-\$3.25 per stave barrel in a few cities; \$3.00-\$3.50 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. New Jersey Cobblers ranged \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pound sack in the East; \$2.25 f.o.b. Northern and Central New Jersey points. Virginia Cobblers \$3.00-\$3.50 per stave barrel in a few cities. Georgia Elberta peaches all sizes, sold 60¢-\$1.25 per 1/2 bushel basket and \$1.50-\$2.75 per bushel in the East, Hileys 65¢-\$1.25 per 1/2 bushel; 90¢-\$1.25 for Elbertas per bushel f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina Hileys, \$1.40-\$2.25 per bushel baskets in terminal markets; bushel Elbertas \$1.30-\$1.40 f.o.b. Hamlet. New Jersey Yellow onions sold 65¢-\$1.00 per 50 pound sack in a few eastern cities. North Carolina Salmon Meat cantaloupes, all sizes \$1.00-\$2.25 per standard crate in a few cities. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 32-36 lb average sold \$275-\$335 bulk per car in New York City.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated markets advanced 6 points to 12.98 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.18 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 12.36 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 12.30 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 cents; Y.Americas, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXII, No. 23

Section 1

July 28, 1936

EMERGENCY FREIGHT RATES The Nation's railroads yesterday took new steps toward making permanent the emergency freight rate surcharges, originally authorized in April 1935 for a 1-year period. The Interstate Commerce Commission recently refused the carriers' request to make the surcharges permanent, but extended the emergency rates for six months on most classes of freight. In a petition filed with the commission yesterday the railroads asked that technical procedure be simplified, so that they might file and publish new tariffs translating the emergency surcharges into permanent rates. (A.P.)

SOVIET PURCHASES REDUCED Harold Denny, in a Moscow cable to the New York Times, says: "Soviet purchases from abroad, which have declined from the peak of more than 1,000,000,000 gold rubles annually at the height of the first Five-Year Plan to less than 250,000,000 at present, are to be still further reduced. This was announced by A. P. Rosengoltz, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, in an address at a closed meeting of foreign trade executives, which was made public yesterday. The purposes of further restricting imports are twofold as presented by Mr. Rosengoltz. The first aim is to save foreign exchange and build up the gold reserve because of the growing war danger. The second is to stimulate the country to develop its own resources independently of the outside world..."

CORN BELT DROUGHT Drought blight increased in the Corn Belt yesterday, with three of its big producing states revising crop expectations downward, according to an Associated Press report from Chicago. In Iowa, Leslie M. Carl, federal agricultural statistician, estimated that for 20 counties along the western and southern borders 80 to 90 percent of the crop was ruined. For 15 other counties in the same area, he said the prospects were the worst "they've ever been" and scantier than in the drought year of 1934. Only the northeast quarter of the "tall corn" state, Carl said, had a chance to raise a "decent crop". Wisconsin's corn had been irreparably damaged, reported Walter M. Ebling, statistician for the state-federal reporting service. In Nebraska L. A. White, state resettlement administrator, said the outlook was that 20,000 families would require drought aid "between now and the spring."

Farm Cold Storage Jonas Howard, author of an article on cold storage, in American Fruit Grower (July) says: ". . .Of unusual significance during the past year is the development of individual grower-owned and co-operative cold storage units. In the background of this development are the introduction of reasonably priced cooling units and refrigeration systems, the expansion of government credit and the extension of electric facilities. . .That the farm cold storage is a profitable investment for the grower is shown by the experience of Otto Klenk, a progressive grower in Sparta, Mich.; 'The storing of apples has kept black ink on the ledger of our fruit farm.' Although first quality fruit goes into the Klenk storage, which has a capacity of 11,000 bushels, last year a portion of the storage that was being held open for winter varieties was used to store windfalls for a better price after the other windfalls in the section had been 'dumped' on the market. There has also been a striking change in the method of handling apples from harvest to market during the past 10 years in the New England apple area, according to the studies made by William R. Cole, extension specialist in horticultural manufacturers at Massachusetts State College. In 1925 the total commercial crop of apples for the New England area was approximately 6,000,000 bushels. The cold storage capacity, which was concentrated almost entirely in the large cities, was about 1,600,000 bushels. The total commercial production for 1935 in this same area was 4,275,000 bushels. The cold storage capacity was approximately 2,850,000 bushels, made up of the same 1,600,000 bushels city capacity and 1,250,000 at country points."

1,000 Eggs in Five Years Hens with a useful laying life of five years, producing 1000 eggs during that period, have been produced by special breeding at the West Virginia Experiment Station by E. T. Wightman. This contrasts with the conventional "standard" hen, which is regarded as satisfactory if she has a two-year laying life with 200 eggs a year. To produce such long-lived, high-yielding poultry strains, male as well as female birds have to possess the right hereditary factors. Since roosters do not lay eggs, Mr. Wightman had to keep the male birds until he could measure them indirectly by the performance of their daughters -- which of course prolonged both the duration and the difficulty of the tests. (Science Service).

Casein Imports Imports into the United States of casein have advanced rapidly in recent months, with France supplying more than half the total, according to the Commerce Department's Chemical Division. During the first five months of the current year a total of 8,025,000 pounds of casein or lactarene have been imported into the United States, compared with only 823,500 pounds during the corresponding period of 1935, preliminary statistics show. Ordinarily Argentina supplies the bulk of our casein imports but during the current year France has taken the lead with 4,434,000 pounds against 2,540,000 pounds from Argentina. Smaller quantities were received from Canada, Brazil, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, and the United Kingdom.

Farmers' Cooperatives Farmers' cooperatives purchasing oil, gasoline, insurance, irrigation, electricity, and other farm supplies are today the fastest growing among the 20,000 or more farmers' business cooperatives in the United States, according to W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. The business of farmers' oil cooperatives, mutual fire insurance companies, and other farm supply purchasing organizations is increasing steadily and the operation of many of these and other types of farmers' cooperatives is being financed by the 13 banks for cooperatives. "Farmers' cooperatives in the United States fall into two general classes," Myers explained. "One type is made up largely of farmers who keep their heads together as a means of doing a better job of selling their products. These groups are called marketing cooperatives. In the other type, farmers get together for cooperative buying of farm supplies or to provide essential business services such as fire insurance, water, electricity for power and light and other services." Farmers' purchasing cooperatives, corresponding to consumers' cooperatives among city people, have doubled their business volume during the past 10 years, Myers stated. Commenting on the recent rise of interest in consumers' cooperatives and the estimate of their total business volume for 1934, amounting to \$365,000,000, Myers pointed out that over \$250,000,000, or 70 percent of this, is made up of farmers' cooperative purchases of feed, seed, fertilizers, and other farm supplies. (FCA, No. 8-48)

California Container Law California now refuses to allow fruits and produce from other states to enter her market if not packed in new containers. For years there has been agitation among certain interests to force the use of new wood in marketing farm products but notwithstanding the law, it has been found practically impossible to enforce the measure because of the complaints of the small producer. The matter, however, has become very serious. No real objection has been made there to the use of clean boxes but much has been said against the filthy stock that is allowed out in the barnyards in all sorts of weather. Much of the stock sent to the South has been packed in used orange and lemon cases but California refuses to accept back what she has shipped in this direction. (Better Fruit, July)

Power From Cornstalks "For years chemists have told us about the promise of light and power from cornstalks and other farm by-products but their dreams are not yet realities," says the Pennsylvania (July 18). "At the latest convention of the American Chemical Society one scientist declared that a ton of cornstalks would yield, by fermentation, ten to twenty thousand cubic feet of gas, or enough to supply 400 persons per day, or one person over thirteen months. Each farmer, with this dream realized, could have his own fermentation or digester tank, and then it would be only a question of the size of his family and the tonnage of cornstalks he could spare for fermentation. There has been a serious 'hole' in all such projects heretofore and there may be one in this, but dreaming of such things and working for them can do no harm and may give us realities some day."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 27. — Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.50; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.40-11.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.95; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.20. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $126\frac{1}{2}$ - $128\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $124\frac{1}{2}$ - $126\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $125\frac{3}{8}$ - $130\frac{3}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $129\frac{3}{8}$ - $147\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 109 - $111\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $106\frac{3}{4}$ - 110 ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 107 - 109 ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 90 ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 73 - 76 ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $92\frac{3}{4}$ - 95 ; St. Louis 93 - $93\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $89\frac{1}{4}$ - 92 ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $36\frac{7}{8}$ - $37\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. $36\frac{1}{2}$ - $39\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 35 - $36\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 37 ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 93 - 95 ; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 84 - 89 ; No. 2 Minneap. 56 - 57 ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 206 - 212 .

Maryland Cobbler potatoes sold \$3.25-\$3.50 per stave barrel in a few cities; \$2.75-\$3.50 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. New Jersey Cobblers ranged \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pound sack in the East; \$2.15 f.o.b. Northern and Central New Jersey points. Virginia Cobblers \$3.00-\$3.25 per stave barrel in a few cities. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, sold \$1.50-\$2.75 per bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.00-\$1.50 f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina, Elbertas, all sizes, \$1.25-\$3.00 per bushel basket in the East; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Hamlet. North Carolina, Hileys, all sizes sold \$1.50-\$2.25 per bushel basket in the East. New Jersey Yellow onions sold 65¢-90¢ per 50 pound sacks in a few cities. California, Salmon Meat cantaloupes sold \$2.25-\$3.00 per standard crate of 45 melons in a few cities. North Carolina, Salmon Meats, standard crates all sizes ranged \$1.00-\$2.00 in the East. North Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 28-36 pound average sold \$250-\$350 bulk per car in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 13.07 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.07 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 12.43 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 12.40 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 20 cents; Y.Americas, 20 - $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27 - 31 cents; Standards, $26\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 24

Section 1

July 29, 1936

MIDWEST FARMERS, Serious as the present drought is, Middle Western
RURAL SALES farmers as a group are much better off than in 1934, according to a study of the agricultural situation made public yesterday by the Corn Belt farm dailies. "The situation is bad enough, but not so bad as many people seem to think," the survey says. "There is no comparison, for instance, with the problem that confronted the country two years ago. The greatest difference is that this year farmers nearly everywhere harvested a good early hay crop, so that the country is not as destitute of feed as it was two years ago..." (New York Times.)

The Commerce Department announced yesterday that retail sales in small towns and rural districts in the first six months of this year were 11 percent more than in the 1935 corresponding period. The Far West led with a 20 percent rise. The same area in June showed a 23 percent improvement from June last year. The lowest gain was in the Middle West, 8 percent for the 6 months and 9 1/2 percent for June. (A.P.)

U.S. STEEL In view of the sharp gain in operations, which carried
DIVIDENDS earnings of the United States Steel Corporation in the second quarter of this year to the highest level for any three-month period since the third quarter of 1930, directors of the company declared yesterday a dividend of \$1 a share on the preferred stock, doubling the quarterly rate paid since the beginning of 1933. Up to 1933 regular dividends had been paid on this stock without interruption since 1901. (Press.)

CANADIAN Disastrous crop failures were reported yesterday from
CROP FAILURES two of the Prairie Provinces, while yields of grain in the third were described as very disappointing. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics laid stress on an "extremely serious farm problem," raised by continued lack of moisture in the southern and central areas of the prairies. It said the 1936 season in Saskatchewan would be among the worst in that province's history and that the season in Alberta would be "among the disastrous crop failures." (Canadian Press.)

FOREST FIRE Fresh crews of fire fighters sped into the Little Rockies range last night to aid 1,000 men battling a man-killing forest fire as shifting winds spread the flames which have taken three lives, says a Havre, Montana, report by the Associated Press. The flames ate great gaps in the Lewis and Clark National Forest to the south of Malta and Chinook.

New Citrus Laboratory A new laboratory for basic research in the biological and chemical problems of handling and processing citrus fruits and their products has been opened at Dunedin, Florida. It is to be known as the Florida Citrus Research Laboratory, and was founded by B. C. Skinner, a pioneer in the development of labor-saving equipment as applied in the citrus industry. Dr. Rodney B. Harvey, for sixteen years professor of plant physiology at the University of Minnesota, has been placed in charge of the laboratory. Dr. Harvey developed the now widely-used process of speeding fruit-ripening by means of gas treatment, and also a method of adding attractive color to the skins of oranges and other citrus fruits. With him are associated Dr. Longfield Smith, plant chemist, and J. J. R. Bristow, chemical engineer. (Science Service).

Tung Crop Control China's recent nationalization of its tung crop has again focused attention upon the monopolistic control which that country exercises over the world's supply of this unique drying oil which in recent years has become so important in a number of industrial operations in the United States and elsewhere, particularly in the manufacture of varnishes, paints, and linoleums, according to the Department of Commerce. To insure a constant and dependable supply of tung oil, many countries throughout the world have been making serious efforts to develop domestic tung industries, particularly in various parts of the British Empire, the United States, and in certain countries of South America. Developments in the British Empire have now reached the stage where the Imperial Institute's Advisory Committee has deemed it expedient to formulate marketing arrangements in England for tung nuts grown in various parts of the Empire.

New Zealand Electricity Erwin Strauss, Research and Statistics Section, Rural Electrification Administration, says in Rural Electrification News (July): "The story of electrification in New Zealand is one of sane, long-range planning. With a population density of only 15 to the square mile -- the United States has a population density of 41 to the square mile -- New Zealand has nevertheless built up a nationwide electrical network, so that today 93 percent of the population are within reach of electric current, while 80 percent are actually served. . Almost 80 percent of New Zealand's total power output is generated by the Public Works Department of the Government. The six hydroelectric plants operated by the Department (99.7 percent of all electricity generated in New Zealand is from water power) are consolidated into two power systems, the North Island and the South Island Electric Supply Systems. Over 90 percent of the total generated power is sold wholesale to electric power boards and other local authorities. A few local systems generate their own current, more than half of which is accounted for by three plants. Private companies' generation is almost negligible, amounting to not more than 2 percent of the total. The Government supervises the operation of the electric power boards which distribute 55 percent of all current sold to ultimate consumers in New Zealand. . ."

Investigators "Industry is constantly conducting scientific in-
For Farming vestigations to find new and better methods of production,"
 says an editorial in the Utah Farmer (July 15). "Agricul-
ture also has its investigators. One of them may be your neighbor. If
he consistently grows a better crop of sugar beets than you do, there is
much to be learned from him in that respect. If he can produce better
gains per day on his cattle and lambs, he has information that should be
worth a great deal to you. Get acquainted with your neighbor, it may be
a profitable friendship. Other investigators for agriculture are pro-
vided by the county, state and national government. The county agent is
a valuable source of information. He not only knows what is going on in
your immediate neighborhood, but is informed on what is taking place
elsewhere. The information that is accumulated at his office is done
with the purpose of being of service to you. The state and national
governments provide experiment stations and farms. The best scientists
in the field are at work at these stations in order that you might cut
production costs and increase the profits of your farm. The information
available is yours for the asking."

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations unassembled examinations: Senior Soil Conservationist
 (Farm Planning), \$4,600; Soil Conservationist (Soil Planning)
\$3,800; Associate Soil Conservationist (Farm Planning), \$3,200; Assistant
Soil Conservationist (Farm Planning), \$2,600; applications to be on file
with the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C.,
not later than August 24, 1936.

Swedish A Stockholm, Sweden, report by the Associated Press
Cooperatives says that President Roosevelt's commission to study
 European cooperatives has virtually completed its study of
Sweden's vast system of retail stores, factories and modern housing proj-
ects. During its two-week stay, the commission studied in detail the
Swedish movement, with its \$100,000,000 annual retail business, lower
prices and dividend payments to members. Members of the commission are
Jacob Baker, Assistant Works Progress Administrator at Washington;
Leland Olds, secretary of the New York State Power Association, and
Charles E. Stuart, New York engineer. A third of the 6,200,000 popula-
tion -- 568,000 families -- are listed as members of the 4,144 stores.
More than 2,000,000 Swedish citizens buy their goods from the co-ops,
the organizers estimated. Industrial workers comprise the greatest num-
ber -- 27.7 percent of the total membership. But, it was claimed,
farmers and even a small share of the professional classes are taking
advantage of the stores.

Dust Bowl. The leading article in the New York Times Magazine
Article (July 26) is "The Vague, Roaming 'Dust Bowl'," by H. H.
 Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service of the
Department. An editorial note says: "The problems raised by the drought
and the problems created by the 'Dust Bowl' are connected in the broad
program now being undertaken by the government. In this article, the Chief
of the Soil Conservation Service presents what he considers a true picture
of that area of the country which has become popularly known as the 'Dust
Bowl,' . . ."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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July 28 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.35; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.00; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.65-11.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 127 7/8-129 7/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 125 7/8-127 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 128 3/8-134 1/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 130 3/8-150 3/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 111 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ -110 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 92; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 74 7/8-76 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ -98; St. Louis 96; No. 3, Chi. 93-95 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 37 7/8-38 3/8; K.C. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ -37 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 38 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 93-95; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 85-90; No. 2 Minneap. 60-61; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 205 $\frac{3}{4}$ -211 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Maryland Cobbler potatoes brought \$3.25-\$3.50 per stave barrel in the East; \$3.25-\$3.40 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. New Jersey Cobblers ranged \$2.00-\$2.25 per 100 pound sack in terminal markets. Virginia Cobblers \$2.50-\$3.25 per stave barrel in a few cities. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, sold \$1.90-\$2.75 per bushel basket in the East; \$1.60-\$1.75 f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina, Elberta peaches, all sizes, ranged \$1.75-\$3.00 per bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.60-\$1.75 f.o.b. Hamlet. New Jersey Yellow onions sold 65¢-85¢ per 50 pound sack in a few cities. South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 22-30 pound average sold \$265-\$275 bulk per car in Chicago.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 17 points from the previous close to 12.90 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.04 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 12.30 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 12.25 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 cents; Longhorns, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-31 cents; Standards, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 25

Section 1

July 30, 1936

U.S.-CANADIAN "A long-time program for development of hydro-
ELECTRIC POWER electric power through cooperation of the United States
and Canada was given by President Roosevelt yesterday
as a principal topic of the conversations which he will hold at Quebec
Friday with Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, and Prime Min-
ister King," says Charles W. Hurd, in a New Brunswick report to the New
York Times. "He indicated that he would also discuss proposals for ex-
change of duty-free power between the two countries..."

COMMODITY Reconstruction Finance Corporation officials yester-
CREDIT NOTES day considered buying an unsubscribed portion of a \$150,-
000,000 note issue offered to the investing public two
weeks ago by the Commodity Credit Corporation, reports the Associated
Press. The notes, to mature in six months at 1 1/2 percent interest, are
backed by cotton and grain in warehouses acquired by the corporation as
collateral for its loan to farmers. The Commodity Credit Corporation in
the past has drawn its funds from the RFC and the offer of a loan to the
public was an innovation.

CANADIAN A new Canadian shipping act carrying provisions that
SHIPPING ACT will greatly affect American shipping, particularly in
the carrying of grain on the Great Lakes, is expected to
go into effect on Saturday, says a report in the New York Times. The
measure, which was enacted by the Canadian Parliament in 1934 and amended
last year, can be brought into effect on August 1 by royal proclamation.
The provision about which American steamship operators are most concerned
is the one confining the shipment of goods between two Canadian ports
to Canadian bottoms, thus eliminating American ships that have engaged in
these trades. It is estimated that from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels
of grain will be shifted by the act from American bottoms to vessels of
Canadian registry.

COOPS' SALES Many of the cooperative organizations in this country
RECORDS established new sales records in the first six months of
1936, according to a report issued yesterday by the Coopera-
tive League. Ohio Farm Bureau cooperatives reported nearly a million dol-
lar increase in gas and oil sales for the first six months of 1936 as com-
pared with the corresponding period last year, the league states. (Press.)

"Tulip Fingers" The British Medical Journal (July 11), in an editorial on "tulip fingers", says that "A. P. Bertwistle called attention to the seriousness of 'tulip fingers,'^{and} in an interesting recent communication, gives further information following research into the aetiology of 'tulip fingers.' This work seems to show that the original view as to the part played by trauma was correct. Beneath the testa of the tulip bulb are barbs rigid enough to penetrate the skin in vulnerable positions such as the region of the nail. The active agent primarily responsible, however, for the irritation around the finger nails is thought to arise from the fermentation of the sugars (chiefly maltose) of the bulb substance, and the action of antiseptics for which success is claimed is thought to depend on inhibition of this fermentation. Other occupations necessitate contact of the fingers with sugar and sugary solutions, and it is interesting to recall that sugar workers, especially those engaged in the making of preserved fruits, are known to suffer from inflammation of the nail region. . . . On prevention there are evidently two schools of thought: one that would prevent actual contact of the skin with the irritating substance -- either by gloves, to which there are obvious objections, or by interposing between skin and irritant a neutral 'barrier' substance; the other that aims at rendering harmless the substances handled. For the latter, antiseptics, especially non-irritating solutions, are advocated, with the object of inhibiting the fermentation of maltose. Often a combination of measures will be found effective, and the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (November, 1935) has given much practical advice on these lines to horticulturists."

Agricultural Chemistry "Research workers in agricultural chemistry have contributed much to the farming industry, not only in finding new uses for farm products, but in greater efficiency in the old uses," says an editorial in the Weekly Kansas City Star (July 15). ". . . These processes have not been developed overnight. They have required long years of study and application. Doubtless, similar or even greater results will be evident in the future. The farmer's problem, however, is one of an immediate market through channels of trade already established. Although he can look forward to new uses of farm products, he cannot profit by them until scientists have not only discovered outlets, but through cooperation with industrial organizations have determined methods of manufacture or processing which will make it possible for the new products to compete successfully with those which they replace. It would be possible for this country to depend almost wholly on domestic production to meet all of our industrial needs. It is also possible that imports of many things which we can produce will continue because foreign nations can produce and deliver them to us at lower costs than we can meet. World trade can only develop to its optimum limits by exchange of commodities which are produced to best advantage and at lowest cost in competition with other nations. There is abundant need for further research in developing new uses for farm products."

Erosion Article The leading article in the August issue of Harper's Magazine is on soil erosion -- "When Crop Lands Go: Spendthrift America's Dwindling Estate", by Stuart Chase.

Japan's
Wool War

A Tokyo report in the Wall Street Journal (July 25) says that even though Australian concessions eventually lead to the patching-up of its differences with Japan and the revocation of the harsh Trade Protection Law provisions now being applied, that country will almost certainly cut down its purchases of Australian wool in the future. Current troubles have demonstrated to the Japanese that, from the point of view of national defense, they are entirely too dependent upon the Commonwealth for their wool supplies. Last year Japan imported all but about 1% of its wool requirements -- and 93% of those imports came from Australia. At present Japan is in excellent position for bargaining. It has wool stocks of about 400,000,000 pounds, enough to last until after the end of the year, even without retrenchment or greater use of substitutes such as staple fibre.

Value of
Research

Nature (London, July 11) says in an editorial on research and finance: "The Parliamentary Science Committee has prepared a memorandum on the development and finance of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, including research associations. . . The memorandum starts by accepting as unquestionable the value of scientific research applied to the methods of industrial production, and pays ungrudging tribute to the work done by the research associations -- numbering now some twenty -- established under the scheme of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. 'From six research councils only at the expense of less than 400,000 pounds in all have come researches which have made possible a saving of 3,200,000 pounds per annum. The aggregate saving from the work of all the Research Associations must be several times this sum and must represent a return on money invested of between 500 and 2,000 per cent.' "

Self-Sufficiency
In European
Industry

Intensive efforts among European nations to attain industrial self-sufficiency were disclosed in reports to the Department of Commerce recently. With Italy, Germany and Russia among the leaders, these countries were reported pushing ahead with potentially far-reaching scientific experiments designed to point the way to methods of supplying their own industrial needs. In Italy agricultural and textile interests have reached an agreement calling for the use of milk casein in making a synthetic wool. Cotton substitutes are being evolved from hemp and other fibers. Germany was reported emphasizing "research for developing synthetic products of domestic origin for the replacement of imported raw materials." Activities include studies of motor fuels made from brown coal, wood gas and illuminating gas, synthetic rubber manufacture and the use of dry ice as a source of energy for propelling torpedoes. Scientists there also have been looking into the manufacture of fertilizer from sewage and a rust preventive from sea ooze. Russian scientists have mapped elaborate plans for factories to obtain paper, alcohol, sugars and other products from straw, corn-stalks and similar materials. Synthetic rubber has been made there for several years. Denmark has developed a formula for a new explosive made from tobacco, Belgium is working on a synthetic nitrogenous fertilizer and Great Britain is producing gasoline from coal. (Associated Press)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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July 29 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.25; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.00; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.80-11.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $130\frac{1}{2}$ - $132\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $128\frac{1}{2}$ - $130\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $132\frac{3}{4}$ - $138\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $134\frac{3}{4}$ - $152\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 113-119; Chi. $111\frac{3}{4}$ - $115\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $114\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $113\frac{1}{2}$ - $115\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $94\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 77-80; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 100-103; St. Louis 100; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $95\frac{1}{2}$ -99; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $39\frac{1}{4}$ - $39\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. $39\frac{1}{2}$ - $41\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $37\frac{1}{2}$ - $39\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 40- $40\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 94-96; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 86-91; No. 2, Minneap. 64-65; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $207\frac{1}{2}$ - $213\frac{1}{2}$.

Maryland and Virginia Cobbler potatoes sold \$3.00-\$3.25 per stave barrel in Eastern markets; \$3.10-\$3.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. New Jersey Cobblers ranged \$1.90-\$2.25 per 100 pound/sack in terminal markets; \$2.00-\$2.05 f.o.b. Northern and Central New Jersey points. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.50-\$2.75 per bushel basket in the East; \$1.40-\$1.85 f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina, Elbertas \$1.75-\$2.75 per bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.75-\$2.00 f.o.b. Hamlet. New Jersey Yellow onions sold 65¢-75¢ per 50 pound sack in New York City. North Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 28-36 pound average sold \$240-\$345 bulk per car in New York City; 28-36 lb. average \$125-\$215 f.o.b. Hamlet.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 26 points from the previous close to 12.64 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.18 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 25 points to 12.05 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 24 points to 12.01 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 cents; Longhorns, 20- $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-31 cents; Standards, $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXII, No. 26

Section 1

July 31, 1936

BRITISH-SOVIET TRADE A London report by the Associated Press says Soviet Russia last night had the guarantee of \$50,000,000 in British loans with which to buy British goods. Completion of the Anglo-Russian commercial agreement establishing the credit was announced to the House of Commons by Sir Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade. The export credits guarantee department, Sir Walter said, will guarantee principal and interest--5 1/2 percent for five years.

A London wireless to the New York Times says that following the news of a \$50,000,000 credit for the benefit of Russian trade with Great Britain, Walter Runciman announced yesterday that trade negotiations with Italy had been halted by Italy's unwillingness to accept any arrangement with regard to trade debts. Meantime, Italian exports other than fresh fruits and vegetables are barred from Britain.

TAX FARMERS' PAYMENTS The Treasury ruled yesterday that payments received by farmers from the Government under the soil conservation act would be subject to the federal income tax. In a statement, it said: "Payments or grants made by the Secretary of Agriculture to agricultural producers, including tenants and sharecroppers... constitute taxable income to the recipients for federal income tax purposes." (A.P.)

FREIGHT CAR ORDERS HIGH More new freight cars are on order by Class I railroads of the United States on July 1, this year, than on any July 1 since 1929, the Association of American Railroads announced yesterday. Orders for new freight equipment by the various railroads on July 1 last, called for 28,089 cars, compared with 2,428 new freight cars on July 1, 1935, and 17,813 cars on July 1, 1934. On July 1, 1929, equipment orders included 39,638 new freight cars. (Press.)

SECURITIES REGISTRATIONS Analysis of statements registered under the securities act of 1933, during the six months ended June 30, indicates that securities with estimated gross proceeds of \$2,664,497,000 became fully effective, slightly more than four times as great an amount as the \$665,339,000, effectively registered during the first half of 1935. (Press.)

World Food
Dietaries

The Lancet (London, July 11) says: "The International Labour Office has used its resources and those of the International Institute of Agriculture to assemble what is known of the nutrition of the poorer classes and of the potentialities of agricultural produce. In a report just published they regret that their studies are limited through lack of information to Europe, Australasia, and the American continents, and that even in these parts of the globe the value of their material is often limited by a number of factors; such, for instance, as inadequate sampling of the family budgets, the unknown quantity of wastage, the fact that information was sometimes restricted to certain articles of diet, and the difficulty of comparing observations made with different standards. In spite of these limitations they have been able to draw definite, if not unexpected, conclusions from a wealth of material...Except for the surveys of Sir John Orr (Great Britain) and of Stiebling and Ward (U.S.A., Bureau of Home Economics) no satisfying evidence is available of the dietary and calorific values at different income levels. . .The International Labour Office lays stress on the part cooperative societies might play in increasing food consumption. Distributing societies can cooperate with agricultural marketing societies in reducing middleman charges to a minimum, thereby lowering the price to consumers while the producer obtains a better return. This line of action, it is stated, is available now and requires no new machinery. The report as a whole is an attempt to shape economic and social legislation on a basis of standards obtained by scientific research."

Electrification
of Railroads

Electrification of 12,000 miles of track on 20 railroads at an estimated cost of \$600,000,000 is suggested by the Federal Power Commission in one of a series of studies anticipating future power requirements. Present electrified trackage of 29 steam roads is 6,441 miles. The commission does not contend, in selecting roads showing the best possibilities for electrification of some portion of their main lines, that this would be economically justified in every case nor does its report discuss where the railroads would get the money for the job. The route mileage covered by this list of electrifications amounts to 5,429 miles and the various sections considered vary in length from 47 to 542 miles. (Business Week, July 25).

"Wool" from
Wood Pulp

A Dallas, Texas, report in the Wall Street Journal (July 27) says necessity has proved the mother of an important invention in Japan by which a staple fiber made of wood pulp has been adopted and is growing in commercial importance as a substitute for wool, according to S. Tsukaguchi, president of the Japanese Cotton Co. Mr. Tsukaguchi, who has just returned from a visit to Japan, said chemistry experts were set to work to discover a wool substitute when Australia placed a heavy duty on Japanese imports and which led to the Japanese ceasing to purchase wool in Australia. Mr. Tsukaguchi explained that in the present stage of development the wood fiber product is a little more expensive than wool or cotton; it makes a more durable product than rayon, and rayon mills easily can be converted to handle it.

Living Costs In Cities Administration investigators report that the cost of living for a family of moderate means is higher in Washington than in fifty-eight other representative cities.

A study conducted by the Works Progress Administration, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows that expenses of a family of four in Mobile, Ala., where life was cheapest, were 79.4 per cent of those in Washington. The study is based on prices in May, 1935, but Miss Margaret L. Stecker, who made the study, said that "there have been no significant price changes since that time." High rents, she said, were responsible for the heavier cost of living in Washington, which stood at 100, followed by San Francisco, 98; Minneapolis, 97.8; New York City, 97, and Chicago, 95.6. (Associated Press)

July 22

Midwest Oat Crop Grain & Feed Journals/reports: "Not only are oats producing a better crop thru the middle western states than was expected following the long period of dry, hot weather, but they are producing a crop of excellent grade and quality. Around Morris and Ottawa, Ill., many fields are producing oats that test from 30 to 36 lbs. per bu., and one case of 39 lbs. per bu. is reported. The cause for these heavy test weights is believed to be the dry, well cured condition of the crop, due to the drouth and excessive heat attending ripening of the crop. Oats are coming from the combines and threshing machines almost as clean as tho they had been put over sieves, and the large percentage of groats present indicate the harvesting and threshing machines have removed many of the fibrous hulls that ordinarily keep down the test weight. Feeders should find the value of this year's crop the highest in several years."

Argentine Foreign Trade Argentina's foreign trade declined $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent during the first six months of this year compared with the corresponding period of 1935, according to the Bureau of National Statistics. Exports declined 15 per cent to a total of 723,000,000 pesos and imports were off 10 per cent to 539,000,000 pesos. As a result, Argentina's favorable trade balance of 184,000,000 pesos for the first half of the year is 36 per cent below the favorable trade balance reported for June 30 last year. (New York Times)

Cows In The Zoo E. M. Graham says in Hoard's Dairyman (July 25): "...The zoological garden of Philadelphia has as its newest exhibit four beautiful pure-bred cows which are housed in a model dairy barn, the gift of the local industry through the Philadelphia Dairy Council...So far as is known this is the first time any zoological garden has possessed a permanent exhibit of this sort. . The cows in the exhibit represent the four numerically largest breeds; Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey, and Holstein...To protect against possible infection from other zoo animals, no cow once placed in the exhibit will ever be returned to a herd...In addition to the four cows, there will always be a calf under six months of age in the exhibit...Dr. R. MacDonald, director of the zoological garden, holds a view that there is fully as much interest for children in the animals of American farms as in those from remote parts of the earth."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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July 30 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; cows good 4.75-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.70-11.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $134\frac{1}{2}$ - $136\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $132\frac{1}{2}$ -134; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 136-142; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 138-156; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $114\frac{3}{4}$ - $119\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $113\frac{1}{2}$ - $116\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $114\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 114- $114\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $95\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $78\frac{3}{4}$ - $81\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $104\frac{1}{2}$ -108; St. Louis 103; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $98\frac{1}{2}$ -102; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40 $5/8$ -41 $1/8$; K.C. $40\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $39\frac{1}{2}$ -41 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 42; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 94-99; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 89-94; No. 2, Minneap. 65-66; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $206\frac{1}{2}$ - $212\frac{1}{2}$.

Maryland and Virginia Cobbler potatoes sold \$2.75-\$3.25 per stave barrel in Eastern markets; \$3.00-\$3.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. New Jersey Cobblers ranged \$1.90-\$2.25 per 100 pound sacks in terminal markets; \$2.00-\$2.05 f.o.b. Northern and Central New Jersey points. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes \$1.50-\$2.50 per bushel basket in the East; \$1.30-\$1.75 f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina Elbertas \$1.50-\$2.50 per bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.75-\$2.00 f.o.b. Hamlet. New Jersey yellow onions sold 65¢-75¢ per 50 pound sacks in New York City. South Carolina Tom Watsons watermelons, 22-pound average sold \$285.00 bulk per car in New York City; 26-34 pound average \$75.00-\$150.00 f.o.b. Hamlet.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 12.68 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.06 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 12.09 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 12.05 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $34\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 cents; Y.Americas, 20- $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-32 cents; Standards, 27- $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 27

Section 1

August 1, 1936

JULY BEEF PRODUCTION Production of beef in July was probably the largest for a July since 1929, the Institute of American Meat Packers estimated yesterday, according to a Chicago report by the Associated Press. The institute said "meat production in July was considerably greater than in the month last year." The number of hogs marketed was 55 to 60 percent larger than a year ago, but 25 to 30 percent smaller than two years ago, when the supply was about normal.

N.Y. BANS WESTERN CATTLE Peter G. Ten Eyck, New York State Agriculture Commissioner, declined yesterday to permit importation of western cattle to graze on New York State pastures. At the same time he urged farm leaders to cooperate in salvaging hay on abandoned farms for use of local dairy herds. "It is bad to permit pastures to be used for other than milk cows in a dairying state," Mr. Ten Eyck declared. "We should not take any chances by permitting cattle that have not been tested to enter the state, as they might spread tuberculosis as well as Bang's disease, which we are endeavoring to clean up." (A.P.)

ROBINSON-PATMAN LAW A plan for "cooperative action" to enforce the new Robinson-Patman anti-price discrimination law was drafted yesterday by Justice Department and Federal Trade Commission officials. The act forbids manufacturers and wholesalers to give discounts to big purchasers--such as chain stores--in excess of the actual savings made by selling in large quantities. It also authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to limit the size of purchases on which discounts may be given. (A.P.)

MAY REVIVE SHELTERBELT PROGRAM Morris Cooke, chairman of President Roosevelt's Great Plains Drought Area Committee, said yesterday the Administration was considering reviving the abandoned "shelterbelt" of trees as part of its long-range drought prevention program. Disclosing the committee had discussed the project at its meeting yesterday, Cooke said it was "not dead but very active." Questioned as to the failure of Congress to provide money for continuing the tree-planting venture, Cooke said some money still was available out of previous allocations. (A.P.)

L. O. Howard "From the rich background acquired in more than a
Writes On half-century of active participation in the crusade against
Mosquitoes one of our most formidable insect pests, the mosquito,
Dr. L. O. Howard has prepared a stirring introduction to the
series of articles on mosquito control which begins in this issue," says
an editorial in Engineering News-Record, (July 23). "For many years un-
til his retirement in 1931, Dr. Howard was chief and then principal en-
tomologist of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, and his numerous practical
contributions to the advancement of scientific knowledge have brought
international renown. Not the least of these splendid accomplishments was
his research on the life history of *Anopheles* mosquitoes which revealed
their vulnerability in the larval stage to adulterated arsenical powders;
this discovery led to the adoption of 'dusting' marshes and stagnant
waters with paris-green and similar larvicides, a procedure which is
universally recognized as a standard method of controlling malaria mos-
quito breeding. In his terse recital of events and personalities, Dr.
Howard makes frequent mention of the role played by members of the en-
gineering profession in furthering anti-mosquito measures. But, in pay-
ing this tribute, he goes a step farther and clearly infers that continued
progress in the eradication of mosquitoes, with consequent curtailment
of disease and other economic losses, is as much a responsibility of the
engineer as that of medical and other scientific workers. It is in
support of this view that the series of articles on mosquito control be-
ginning in this issue is presented. It is hoped that it will serve as
a challenge to the profession."

Disappearance Neil E. Stevens, University of Illinois, writes to
Of Eel Grass Science (July 24): "The almost total disappearance of 'eel-
grass' (*Zostera marina*) from Atlantic waters during the
years 1930-1932 may never be satisfactorily explained. In fact, some of
the ablest biologists of my acquaintance already are relegating to the
category of 'things we shall never know' the cause of the recent scarcity
of this native plant throughout its range along the coasts of both North
America and Europe. The obscurity surrounding what many of us regard as
the most interesting biological phenomenon of recent years makes it seem
worth while to record for future reference any fragments of information
which may be gathered or even any relevant suggestions as to possible
causes. . . ." After discussing the "declination of the moon" and "trans-
gressions" in the Atlantic Ocean as causes advanced to explain the dis-
appearance of eel grass, he concludes: "It would appear well worth while
to study the biology of eel-grass in relation to its environment during
the probable period of increase through the next decade and especially
during the next period of wasting, which is apparently due about 1949 or
1950."

Electrocution A machine to electrocute chickens is the invention
Of Poultry of Paul Oronato and Emil Weinaug, poultrymen of San Mateo
 county, California. This machine kills chickens painlessly,
gives them a preliminary cleaning, then puts them through a process that
allows them to be plucked quickly without tearing the skin. All this at
a rate of 750 birds per hour. (Farm Journal, August)

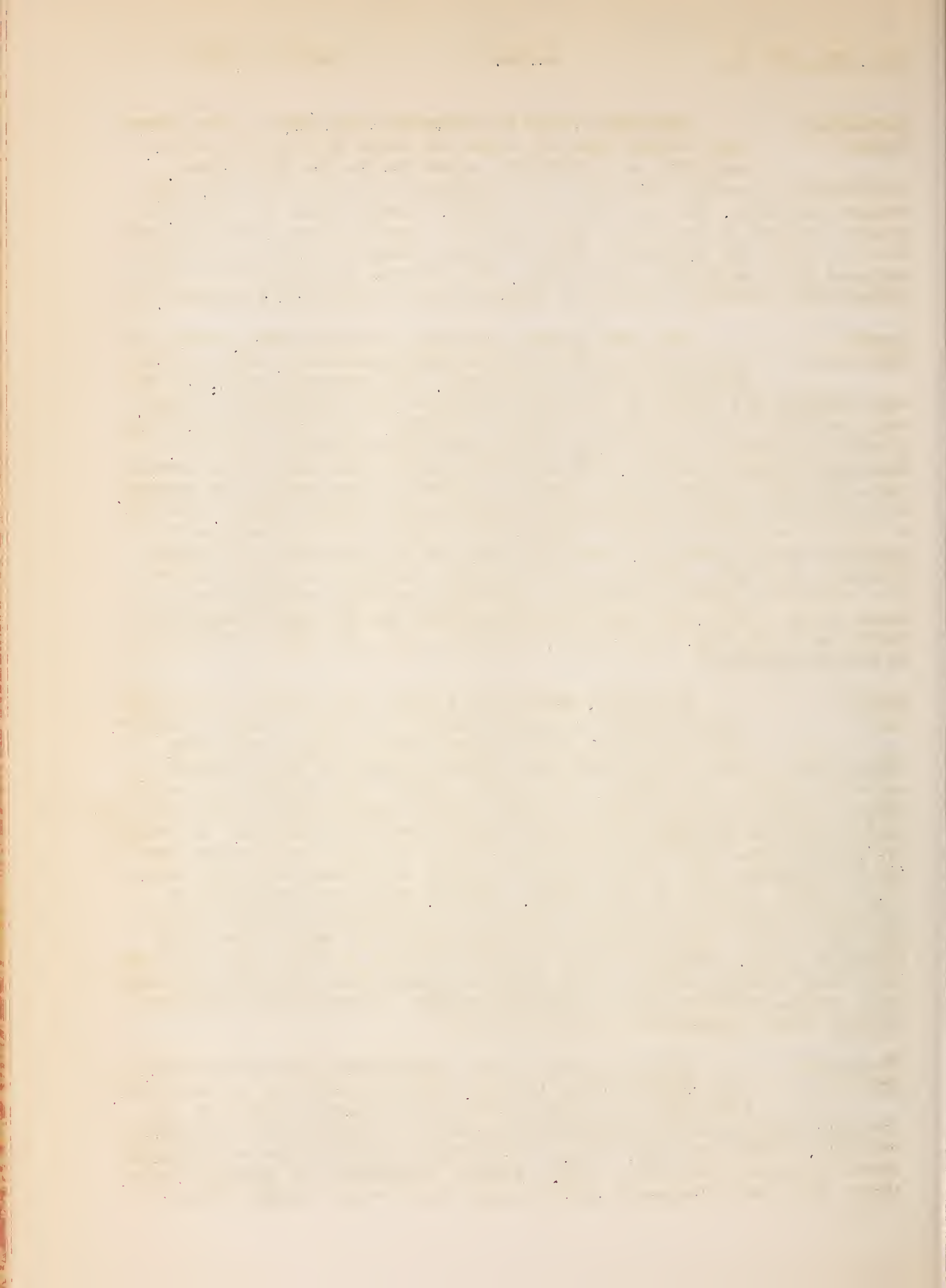
Australian Finance Australia begins its financial year with a more favorable outlook than any since the onset of the depression, according to a Melbourne report to the New York Times.

Satisfactory seasonal conditions are accompanied by good prices for all primary products. The wool sales for 1936-37 should equal the 49,000,000 pounds realized in the season just ended, for should Japan persist in her boycott, which the Australian Cabinet doubts, European markets could be reopened by an adjustment of tariffs. The new meat agreement with Great Britain will stimulate exports of chilled beef at Argentina's expense.

Cosmic Evolution John Elof Boodin, University of California, writes in the Journal of Social Philosophy (quarterly, July) on "The Biological Basis of Society". One paragraph says: "In the last analysis all evolution is cosmic evolution, for everything -- atom, cell, society -- evolves in the matrix of nature. Our sharp demarcations of matter, organism, society, are limitations introduced by our mind. They are unknown to nature. The biologist should start with cosmic evolution, for life is part of the cosmos -- evolved in the womb of the cosmos. If we view the cosmos mechanically, evolution is a riddle indeed. But if we view it as creative nature, working by a trial and error process to establish viable patterns, evolution ceases to be anomalous and contradictory. Gregory's conception of biological evolution as the invention of a cumulative series of patents, comparable to those exhibited in a human patent office, may seem anthropomorphic, but the implication, I think, is sound, viz. that nature, including life, can only be understood as creative genius."

Wasted Land The Dallas Morning News (July 21) comments editorially on the article in August Harper's by Stuart Chase, describing soil losses from wind and water erosion, and adds: "This rapid erosion is not a natural geological process but is caused by wasteful methods of farming. It results largely from plowing over-steep slopes, failure to rotate and diversify crops, plowing rows up and down hill against natural contours and leaving fields bare after harvest. In Georgia forty years ago, one farmer allowed a trickle to drop from his barn roof to the bare ground. The trickle started a gully that since has washed away 40,000 acres, a third of the county. Slowly, under the leadership of Government agencies, progressive farmers are beginning to reverse this wasteful process. Steep slopes are being planted in trees, less steep slopes in grass. Crops are being rotated and soil is being saved also by terracing, contour plowing, strip cropping, check dams and gully planting. These rescue measures must be extended rapidly, if crop lands sufficient to feed future generations are to be saved."

Wholesale Trade Up Sales of goods by both manufacturers and wholesalers rose substantially in June, compared with June of last year, according to a joint survey by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the National Association of Credit Men, made public recently. Total net sales of 1,090 reporting wholesale houses increased about 19 percent over June, 1935. Without adjustment for seasonal influences, June sales increased approximately 2 per cent over May. (Press)



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Vol. LXII, No. 28

Section 1

August 3, 1936

ARGENTINE GRAIN PRICES A Buenos Aires report to the New York Times says the prices of all grains rose sharply last week to levels not reached in the last two years, as a result of news of the drought damage to crops in the United States. Soft wheat closed Saturday at 12.05 pesos a quintal, which is equivalent to 97 5/8 cents a bushel, an increase of 7 1/8 cents in the week. Yellow corn closed at 6.15 pesos a quintal, equal to 43 1/4 cents a bushel, an advance of 4 1/4 cents in the week. Flaxseed closed at 16.05 pesos a quintal, equal to \$1.12 1/2 a bushel, an increase of 6 1/3 cents in the week.

HOMESTEADING REVIVED Pioneers soon will regain the privilege of staking out homestead claims on the public domain. Interior Department officials said yesterday they were preparing regulations under which homesteading--halted for more than a year under Presidential orders withdrawing all public land from entry--will be revived under carefully specified conditions. The maximum claim will be limited to 320 acres and prospective settlers must select really good land that will not be in danger of abandonment. (A.P.)

SOVIET MEAT CONTROL "The substantial success of the Soviet Union's efforts to overcome the meat shortage that followed the first overhasty collectivization of agriculture was indicated yesterday in a decree sharply reducing state requisitions on peasants," reports Harold Denny in a Moscow cable to the New York Times. "These requisitions, for which the state pays a small fraction of the market value, constitute the bulk of the meat supply for the urban and industrial population. Deliveries of beef this year are to be 15, 12 and 10 kilograms per head of available cattle, the rate to vary according to the region. The slaughter of both male and female cattle will be permitted this year. Last year the state requisitioned 30 kilograms per head..."

GERMAN TRADE DECREE The German Government Saturday issued two decrees dealing a heavy blow at trade with the United States, it was revealed Saturday in a copyright report from Berlin by the United Press. The decrees were issued in reprisal to United States Treasury decisions against German export subsidies. The United States Treasury order asked German exporters to reveal how much they benefited from government subsidies. The Nazi government decrees provided: (1) that the so-called aski marks may no longer be used for payment of exports to the United States; (2) that private barter transactions with the United States henceforth will not be approved.

Wisley Soil Studies

The May issue of the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society (England) contains the second of a series of articles dealing with the influence of soil factors on the growth of plants. It reports progress at Wisley in testing the growth of various plants under similar conditions and in the following four soils: London clay, with some sand, a high silt content, no chalk; heavy loam, rich in fibre, no chalk; chalky soil, with no fine particles; Bagshot sand, with very little silt, no clay particles, no chalk.

"Flying Boxcars"

"Flying boxcars" will start a national all-freight air-express in September under plans which the Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., is reported to be developing, says an Associated Press report. Tests still being conducted by the air line have demonstrated that Ford tri-motored planes, with all seats stripped out and special doors replacing passenger entrances, can function economically as air-freight carriers. The rated load for such a ship is 3,500 pounds. Cargoes are now being developed in various communities where high speed for freight shipments would be an impelling consideration. Two planeloads of flowers weekly from Los Angeles is one prospect getting attention. These would go to New York and Chicago. Radio parts, automobile parts, food products and clothing would move westward in return.

Wildlife Bookkeeping

Hunter-Trader-Trapper (August) says editorially: "Wisconsin is balancing her wildlife account and figures just published indicate a smaller harvest during the recent hunting season than during the year before. In 1935, 3,867,463 pieces of game were taken while during 1934, 4,211,479 was the grand total. This is exactly in line with Ding Darling's plea to put wildlife on a 'book-keeping basis'. Until recent years this hasn't been at all necessary. The ratio between supply and demand has been well overbalanced on the supply side. But things have changed and the weight has shifted to the other side of the scale. Demand far exceeds supply. Many state game departments are making sincere effort to do something about this situation. If they are to be able to restore a desirable balance between supply and demand they must know what is the demand. Their restoration programs can then be developed to fit the requirements of the sportsmen. Pennsylvania reported a take law season of 6,391 tons against 4,299 tons for 1934. There were 2,430,755 pounds of venison alone in last year's bag. They know what their sportsmen require during the hunting season. The fishermen of New York have been requested to keep account of the fish they take this year, and to turn their records over to the Conservation Department at Albany. Such cooperation cannot be urged too strongly."

Peace Garden

With the early completion of highways now being built, the "C to C" or Canal to Canada highway will connect at Laredo, Mexico, with the Pan-American Highway, thus forming a "Main Street of the Americas", says the New York Times. It is of interest to gardeners that this new route will link the International Peace Garden at Minot, N. D., to South America's great tribute to peace "the Christ of the Andes." Work on the International Peace Garden has been continued this year. Activity at present is being confined to the 900 acres constituting the American portion of the tract, but the plans include the eventual development of an additional 1,300 acres on the Dominion side.

Bovine TB Dan A. Wallace comments in the August issue of Country
Eradication Home: "I remember having a conversation about twenty years
ago with Dr. J. R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal
Industry, regarding the possibility of eventually eradicating bovine
tuberculosis throughout the nation. At that time New York, Wisconsin and
Minnesota were advanced in the work of livestock disease control work but
were having a hard time to prevent foreign infection. Farmers were not
sold on the value of disease control work, because of its cost to the tax-
payers. Owners of purebreds opposed the tuberculin test on the theory
that it might wipe out their high-priced herds. Dr. Mohler believed that
bovine tuberculosis could eventually be controlled and eradicated if Con-
gress and the state legislatures would spend enough money and if farmers
and breeders would cooperate. I wanted to share his enthusiasm but I
sincerely thought Dr. Mohler was taking too big a job. As experience
has proved, he was right. . . All in all, the control of bovine tuber-
culosis is a good example of national cooperation with manifest benefits
to livestock growers, to say nothing of the help it has been in the con-
trol of human tuberculosis."

Science in Nature (London, July 18) says in an editorial: "The
The Press desirability of promoting a more intelligent and more in-
telligible consideration of scientific work and thought in
the public press has often been urged in these columns; and there are
signs of increased attention to this need both from newspaper editors and
from scientific workers. This is due to several causes. The public ex-
penditure upon scientific research is now large. Government departments
which spend money on research, and scientific workers who are supported
by public money, feel that the public should understand the value of the
work it is supporting. This motive of social self-justification pene-
trates far more extensively than is generally realized. . . The rapid
increase in the number of scientific inventions, such as radio, aero-
planes, synthetic plastics, and thousands of other modern objects,
attracts the scientific curiosity of the public. In addition, there are
the results of decades of the teaching of science in schools, and the
spread of the conviction that science is the chief characteristic of the
present age. It can scarcely be admitted, however, that the present age
is scientific, though science may be prominent in it."

Pest-Control "Progress Against Pests" is the title of an article by
Progress Harry R. O'Brien in the August Country Gentleman. Among
other methods of pest control, the author reports that "at
the Wisconsin Experiment station, Dr. T. C. Allen has been working since
1932 to find a new method for controlling potato leaf hoppers. Taking his
cue from the California tests, he has been working with vaporized oil,
using a highly refined, odorless petroleum oil, plus 5 percent pyrethrum
extract. He has also used derris and synthetic thiocyanide materials with
success. He has developed a new-type small machine for doing his vapor-
oil spraying, in which a two-horsepower garden tractor is an integral part.
Also he had devised special nozzles for doing the vaporizing, which have
since been patented. With these, using, say, 5½ gallons of spray to the
acre, he can cover twelve acres in an hour. Allen rigged up a hood of can-
vas on a frame to project back of his machine, with the nozzles projecting
back under it. This hood, as it moves, is kept over each potato plant for
about thirty seconds. The hoppers are caught under the hood until the
vapor spray reaches and kills them."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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July 31 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; cows good 4.75-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $137\frac{1}{4}$ - $139\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $135\frac{1}{4}$ - $137\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 141-147; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 143-161; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 115-120; Chi. $116\frac{1}{2}$ -121; St. Louis 119- $119\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $117\frac{1}{2}$ -120; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 95; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 80 $\frac{3}{8}$ -82 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $110\frac{1}{2}$ -112; St. Louis 108; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 106- $107\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 107; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 42- $42\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. $42\frac{3}{4}$ -46; Chi. $41\frac{1}{4}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 44; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 100-102; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 90-96; No. 2 Minneap. 66-67; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $205\frac{1}{2}$ - $211\frac{1}{2}$.

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*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXII, No. 29

Section 1

August 4, 1936

DROUGHT RELIEF

While the Department of Agriculture began yesterday the purchase of cattle to meet the drought emergency in western states, the Works Progress Administration authorized the employment of 89,000 destitute farmers in stricken sections, embodying an increase of 5,000 each allotted to Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky and Missouri. These four states were only recently designated as emergency drought areas. (Press.)

EMERGENCY FREIGHT RATES

In a second decision radically affecting the revenues of the leading railroads of the country, the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday denied the petition of Class I railroads to continue, after December 31, 1936, emergency freight rates authorized in 1935 which added \$104,500,000 annually to the operating incomes of those roads. While the emergency increases would have expired on July 1, this year, the commission, in a special order, continued them through the calendar year. (Press.)

U.S.-GERMAN TRADE BANS

"The latent trade war between Germany and the United States has reached the point of a showdown," says Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. "It is a showdown that for the moment puts a halt to all German-American trade, but that for this very reason is also expected in Germany to force early negotiations for a new deal more satisfactory to both sides than the old, a new deal that may after all drive Germany to the long-postponed devaluations of her currency..."

FREIGHT AT 6-YEAR PEAK

Loading of revenue freight in the first 30 weeks this year--January 1 to July 25--was greater than in any corresponding period since 1931, J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, announced yesterday. Total loading of all commodities in that period this year amounted to 19,416,417 cars, an increase of 2,030,816 cars, or 11.7 percent above the corresponding period in 1935 but a decrease of 2,628,800 cars or 11.9 percent compared with 1931. (Press.)

SOVIET INDUSTRY

A Moscow wireless to the New York Times says the Soviet Government is increasing pressure on light industry factories to try to catch up with the people's needs. As a matter of fact, production of such goods is higher now than ever before in Russia. It is announced that turnover in consumers' goods for the first six months of this year was 28 percent above the same period last year, totaling 50,000,000,000 rubles.

Tomato "The part played by the eel-worm, *Heterodera schachtii*,
Sickness in potato sickness, is well known, and more recently it has
 been shown that another strain of the same pest brings about
beet sickness in the sugar beet," says an editorial in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* (London, July 18). "Now, according to Messrs. Johnson and Thompson, the tomato has also gone sick with the same trouble. It appears that the sickness is on the increase. . . There appears to be but little doubt that soil sterilization is the best preventive. Chemical sterilizing agents, -- mercuric chloride -- have been tried with satisfactory results, but in the long run heat will surely prove the best disinfectant. It has been claimed that potato sickness may be prevented even in soils heavily infested with eelworm by liberal dressings of a potassic fertilizer. In the case of tomato sickness, however, the authors state that cases have been observed on soils in which it is a common practice to apply sulphate of potash at the rate of two tons to the acre. Further investigations, however, are needed, for the more work is done on the subject the larger is the number of discoveries which fall into the category of deficiency diseases."

Heating of "Studies by University of Wisconsin entomologists,"
Grain Insects says *Country Home* (August). "show that there is a close relationship between insect damage and heating in stored grain. Both heat and water are produced by the respiration of insects in stored wheat, and it appears, therefore, that heating may actually be started by insect activity. The greater the heat, the faster the respiration of the insects. Heat also causes the insects to multiply faster. There is also an important relationship, apparently, between temperature and the amount of insecticide required to kill adult flour beetles. Thus at 95 degrees flour beetles could be killed with about one-fifth the dosage of chloropicrin required at 50 degrees -- a practical fact to know. Artificial heat too low to kill tended to reduce the fertility of the female beetles. When these experiments are completed, no doubt, new control methods will be worked out that may save much loss of grain and good farm dollars."

Weed Con- "A promising system of weed control, based on coopera-
trol in tion, has been developed in Redwood county, Minnesota,"
Minnesota says D. W. Frear in *Capper's Farmer* (August). "The menac-
 ing advance of dangerous new weeds, especially leafy
spurge, so alarmed the farmers that the county commissioners, led by John Arends, a farmer member, insisted that weed control be included in the county's agricultural extension program. Nate H. Bovee, county agent, worked out a cooperative system of control. . . The plan makes the chairman of the township board, who, in Minnesota, is clothed with legal authority to compel destruction of weeds, the township director. Working under the township man are leaders from each section of land in the township. The section men are without legal authority and work without pay. Their duties are to examine the land in their respective sections and obtain the cooperation of their neighbors in destroying noxious weeds. . . .

The Minnesota department of agriculture, dairy and food brings the required legal authority and machinery for compelling weed destruction where necessary, assists at weed meetings, fairs, and exhibits, and supplies information on weeds, their identification and eradication. This plan enlists the cooperation of every agency interested in agriculture -- farm bureaus, farm clubs, elevators, creameries, shipping associations, highway departments, schools, city councils, clubs, business men, newspapers, churches and railroads."

Span of Life How the span of life in this country has increased since the beginning of the present century was illustrated when the Census Bureau reported that whereas thirty-six years ago the average life of a white man was 48 years, and of a white woman 51 years, the averages are now 59 and 63 years. Presenting a set of life tables for 1930, Dr. William L. Austin, director of the Census Bureau, said that the change reflected the progress made in lowering the death rate and adding to the years of life "through improved sanitation, higher standard of living, labor-saving inventions in the homes and the advance made in education and in the science and practice of medicine and surgery." (Press)

Spring Grazing of Wheat A. J. Patch reports in Farm Journal (August): "Wheat may be added to the list of good pasture crops for dairy cattle as a result of three years' trials at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster. Agronomists at the station report that wheat pasture produced an increase in milk flow and permitted savings in hay and silage. During 1935 a check was made of the effect of pasturing the wheat on seedings of timothy and alfalfa. The timothy was seeded in the wheat in the fall and an alfalfa-clover was sown early in the spring. One part of the field was not pastured, one part was pastured from April 24 to May 17; the rest was pastured as long as there was any grazing. The grass seeding was practically a failure on the unpastured portion of the field, there was a fair stand of timothy and alfalfa on the semi-pastured section, and the best stand of both timothy and alfalfa occurred on the part of the field which was grazed the longest."

Tail-Less Sheep H. Howard Biggar writes in the Country Home (August): "In 1913, Dr. N. E. Hansen, head of the horticultural department of South Dakota State College, and internationally known plant explorer, brought back from Siberia several specimens of the tailless fat-rumped sheep which are native to that country. Today, as the result of intensive breeding experiments in which the Siberian sheep were crossed with some of the native breeds, sheep without tails are being raised at the South Dakota institution. The man who created this new no-tailed breed is Dr. J. W. Wilson, director of the South Dakota experiment station and head of the animal husbandry department. Dr. Wilson is the son of the late 'Tama Jim' Wilson, for sixteen years Secretary of Agriculture. 'The tail of the sheep has few functions to perform,' says Dr. Wilson, 'and can be rated as a nuisance. Many lambs with long tails never reach the market. Others that do reach the market bring a lower price per 100 pounds than sheep similar in other respects, because of the excess of manure on the tail.' . . ."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 3 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00; cows good 4.15-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00; vealers good and choice 7.75-8.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-11.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 140 5/8-142 5/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 138 5/8-140 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 146 1/4-152 1/4; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 148 1/4-167 1/4; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 117-123; Chi. 116 1/2-120; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 117-117 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 97; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 83 1/4-85 1/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 115 1/2-118 1/2; St. Louis 113-114; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 110 1/4-113 3/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 45 1/8-45 3/8; K.C. 45 1/2-47 3/4; Chi. 43 1/2-45 3/4; St. Louis 45 1/4; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 102-104; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 95-100; No. 2, Minneap. 71-72. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 213 1/4-219 1/4.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.35 per 100-pound sacks in eastern cities; \$2 f.o.b. Northern and Central N. J. Points. Virginia Cobblers \$1.75-\$1.85 in the East. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.75-\$3 in Cincinnati. New Jersey Yellow Onions 65¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in New York. Massachusetts stock 80¢-\$1 in the East. Iowa Yellows 90¢-95¢ in Pittsburgh. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 24-30 pound average, \$215-\$285 bulk per car in New York; \$100-\$150 f.o.b. Hamlet. North Carolina Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.75-\$2.75 per bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.40-\$2 f.o.b. Hamlet. Georgia Elbertas \$1.75-\$2.50 in city markets.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 12.66 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.95 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 12.08 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 12.04 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 3/4 cents; 91 Score 35 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 35 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 cents; Y.Americas, 20-20 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29-33 cents; Standards, 28 1/2 cents; Firsts, 25-25 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 30

Section 1

August 5, 1936

INCOME FROM MEAT ANIMALS "For the last twelve years as a whole, meat animals have produced approximately 23 1/2 percent of the American farmer's total cash income--or more than half again as much as he has received from grains, or from cotton, or from fruits and vegetables," said William Whitfield Woods of Chicago, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, in addressing the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers convention at Cleveland yesterday. "Half of the farm land of the United States, and a large majority of its 7,000,000 farm operators are partly or wholly occupied with producing the country's meat," he said. "Nearly 4,000,000 American farmers grow hogs, almost 5,500,000 own cattle, and nearly 666,667 raise sheep, and even so highly industrial a state as Ohio still boasts more hogs than Nebraska, more beef cattle than North Dakota and more sheep and lambs than Idaho or Utah."

TOBACCO PRICES, CROP Heavy offerings and brisk sales marked the opening yesterday of Georgia's annual tobacco marketing season. Prices ranged from 5 cents a pound for trash grade to 52 cents for high-grade leaf. A majority of the 15 marketing centers reported warehouse floors filled to capacity and other buildings pressed into service to handle tremendous receipts. Warehousemen predicted sales would net growers substantially more than the \$13,582,912 paid for the 1935 yield. (New York Times.)

A Hartford, Connecticut, report to the New York Times also says that Connecticut tobacco growers expect this season to produce a \$6,500,000 crop, the first cuttings of which are being hung in the sheds a full week earlier than usual. Heavy showers yesterday afternoon greatly improved tobacco, corn and other crops in the Connecticut Valley. The tobacco acreage in this area is from 15 to 20 percent greater than last year, but less than half of the acreage in 1930.

GERMAN TRADE POLICIES An Athens, Greece, wireless to the New York Times says an article yesterday in the economic periodical Ikonomolagos Athinon seems to indicate a revolt against the German trade policy of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the Reich Economic Minister. The article sets forth that Germany owes Greece more than \$15,000,000, which is in frozen credits, and means much to Greece in its present economic straits. The sum bears no interest and is held without the slightest guarantee of repayment.

Western Depression years were a boon to wild life but the
Wild Life drought is a greater threat to it now than the hunter,
Western State Fish and Game Commissioners agree. "There
was very little hunting between 1929 and 1934," said Elliott J. Barker,
New Mexico game warden and president of the Commissioners Association,
which recently convened at San Francisco. But drought and an increase
in hunters because of better economic conditions permitting more leisure
are threatening extinction to migratory water fowl in the affected
areas, the official added. (Associated Press).

Inheritance S. S. Munro, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is
of Egg author of "The Inheritance of Egg Production in the Domestic
Production Fowl", in Scientific Agriculture (Ottawa, July). The sum-
mary says: "(1) The possible and probable ways in which
genes may effect egg production has been reviewed. A composite picture
of the involved mechanism is visualized and appears so complex as to
prohibit in the present state of knowledge a specific analysis of the
mode of inheritance either of yearly egg production or of its component
parts; (2) Evidence is presented which indicates a gene-gene as well as
a gene-environment interaction; (3) The stability of Mendelian popula-
tions in the absence of selection is pointed out and the direction and
rate of change which is produced in such populations by certain popular
methods of selection and with varying numbers of involved genes is dis-
cussed; (4) The amount of variability exhibited by Mendelian populations
characterized by different hypothetical set-ups is shown and statistical
methods of estimating the approximate influence of genetic and non-genetic
influences pointed out. The application of these methods to actual data
indicate that only 20-25% of the observed variance of populations is due
to gene segregation and recombination; (5) The practical implications of
the above points are dealt with and it is concluded that selection by the
phenotype and pedigree as practised by the majority of breeders can hard-
ly produce results sufficiently positive to justify the expense involved
in trapnesting and individual pedigreeing."

Reseeding "Increasing the carrying capacity of Western ranges is
Range Land a vital problem to livestock producers," says Reuben Albaugh,
Assistant County Agent, Monterey County, California, in
Country Gentleman (August). "A system that shows a lot of promise in
California, and no doubt will in other Western states, is to light-culti-
vate favorable areas where erosion is not a problem, plus reseeding with
some native range grass which seed is available and not too expensive.
Two years ago, to prove the high possibilities of this improved range
practice, three acres of typical slightly rolling range land in Monterey
County was lightly cultivated by means of a disk harrow, and reseeded with
three pounds of burr clover per acre. This area was fenced. At the same
time a similar area of the same type of land where no cultivation or re-
seeding had been practiced, was used as a check plot. An excellent stand
of clover as secured the first year, on the cultivated plot, and after it
had reseeded it was pastured heavily. This year the burr clover was
thicker than the previous year, and reached a height of about fourteen
inches, while the grass in the check plot consisted mainly of rat-tailed
fescue, annual brome grass, a small amount of clover, and alfilaria, and
attained a height of only six inches. The carrying capacity of this range
as indicated by this test plot, can be increased approximately threefold.
The cost of preparing this land and seeding it will be about thirty cents
per acre."

Parasite Laboratory C. H. Hodge, in the Farmer Magazine (Toronto, August) in "The Battle of the Insects," reports that "the new parasite laboratory recently opened at Belleville, Ontario, for the use of the entomological branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, is one of the best equipped for the purpose of any laboratory in the world. It is in immediate charge of A. B. Baird, entomologist in charge of parasite investigations, working under Dr. Arthur Gibson, entomologist...Already there have been liberated and distributed in Canada more than 75 different kinds of parasites that attack and feed upon some of our most injurious insects. For instance, no less than 20 different parasites that attack the European corn borer have been liberated; of these six are known to have become established..."

Market Quotations
Section 3

Aug. 4--Livestock at Chicago: closing quotations: slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00; cows good 4.75-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.40-11.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-11.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.wheat* Minneap. 138 $\frac{3}{8}$ -140 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap 136 $\frac{3}{8}$ -138 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 AmDur.* Minneap 144 $\frac{1}{4}$ -150 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Dur. Duluth, 146 $\frac{1}{4}$ -165 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 117-124; Chi. 115-119 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 118; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 117-117 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 94; No.2 rye, Minneap. 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ -83 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 116-118 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114; No. 3 yellow Chi. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ -113 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap 43 $\frac{1}{8}$ -43 $\frac{5}{8}$; K.C. 44-47 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 40-43 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 45; No.1 malting barley, Minneap 103-105; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 95-101; No. 2 Minneap 70-71; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap 213 $\frac{1}{4}$ -219 $\frac{1}{4}$

New Jersey sacked cobbler potatoes brought \$1.75-\$2.35 per 100-pound sack in eastern cities; \$1.95-\$2 f.o.b. northern and central pts. Va. stock \$1.85-\$2 in New York. Md. cobbler \$2.75-\$3 per barrel in Baltimore. New York and New Jersey yellow onions 70-85¢ per 50-pound sack in New York. Iowa stock 90-95¢ in Pittsburgh. North Carolina Elberta peaches all sizes \$1.75-\$2.50 per bu. basket in East; \$1.40-\$2 f.o.b. Hamlet. N.C. Belles \$1.75-\$2.50 in a few cities. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 24-28 pound average \$225-\$280 per car, auction sales, in New York City; \$125-\$150 f.o.b. Hamlet.

The average price for middling spot cotton 7/8 inch, in the 10 designated markets, declined 21 pts. from the previous close to 12.45 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.95 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 20 pts. to 11.88 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 22 pts. to 11.82 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score 36 $\frac{1}{4}$; 91 score 36; 90 score 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh Am. cheese at New York were: S. Daisies 20 cents; Y. Americas 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. quot) were: specials 30-33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; standards 29-29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; firsts, 25 cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 31

Section 1

August 6, 1936

RFC LOANS FOR MOTOR CARRIERS

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will consider applications for loans from motor carriers, but only for purchases of new equipment and not for extension of service beyond existing routes, the corporation announced yesterday. Much interest attached to the announcement, since the RFC is heavily interested in most of the country's railroads, which for several years have been complaining of the danger of bus and truck competition. (New York Times.)

PAISH ON WORLD TRADE

An Oxford, England, report by the United Press says Sir George Paish, economist who received world-wide publicity as the first to forecast the "great depression," told the Liberal Party summer school yesterday that unless the world pulls itself together in the very near future "there will be complete collapse of world trade and, following it, chaos." He urged a world conference to make a "real" effort to solve present problems.

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics yesterday reported total exports of Canadian wheat for the crop year ended July 31 at 222,213,279 bushels, an increase of almost 80,000,000 bushels above the figure for the previous crop year. Overseas exports totaled 172,045,574 bushels, compared with 116,748,931 and United States imports of Canadian wheat 50,167,705, compared with 25,894,124. (A.P.)

U.S.-CANADA FOREST FIRE

United States and Canadian fire fighters labored side by side across the international boundary yesterday to lay a protective barrier in the path of flames sweeping south to the Superior National Forest on Minnesota soil, says a Duluth report by the Associated Press. R. U. Harmon, forest supervisor, ordered 200 men across the border to bolster a force of 125 Canadians after rangers directing a crew of 200 obtained control of a blaze that had hurdled the boundary into Minnesota, between Gunflint and North Lake Portage.

GERMAN IMPORT DUTIES

The Treasury Department announced yesterday that three classes of articles would be exempted from the countervailing duties imposed on June 4 on certain imports from Germany. Cameras, calf and kid leather and surgical instruments, the Treasury said, would not be subject to the special charges. (Press.)

Bibliography of Wheat A bibliography of world literature on the genetics and breeding of wheat has been issued by the Institute of Plant Industry, U.S.S.R., and forms the first volume of a new series of publications on wheat (Bull. App. Bot., Genet. and Plant Breeding, Series VA, No. 1, pp. 136; 1935). In this work, the titles of articles or books appear in the language of the original contributions, and, where these have been reviewed, reference to the reviewing journal is given. The material is classified under various headings and, within each class, is arranged chronologically. An author index is included. (Nature London)

Illinois Cooperatives While President Roosevelt's special commission to study cooperatives have surveyed Danish agricultural societies, the Co-operative Trading Co. of Waukegan, Illinois, has issued a statement for the first half of 1936 showing sales volume and membership gains, says the Associated Press. Owned and controlled by 2,250 consumers and some 60 producers, the 25-year-old Waukegan organization -- one of the oldest of its kind in the nation -- claimed an increase in sales of \$25,244 to \$328,945 and in membership of 188 to the 2,250 for the first six months of this year as compared with the same 1935 period. "And with such a good start we should have one of our best years in net profits," said Jacob Liukku, general manager. In 1935 the net profit was \$19,345. Total sales were \$631,408. The society, operated on Rochdale co-operative principles, was founded by Finns in 1911.

Journal of Marketing "This first issue (July) of the Journal of Marketing combines two former publications--the American Marketing Journal and the National Marketing Review," says a foreword. "The journal is the first result of the coming merger of American Marketing Society and National Association of Marketing Teachers on January 1, 1937, into the American Marketing Association..." Articles in the first issue include: The Consumer and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, by Don S. Anderson, University of Wisconsin; Notes on the Measurement of Consumers' Attitudes, by H. K. Mixon, Columbia University; Experiences of an Early Marketing Teacher, by J.E. Hagerty, Ohio State University; Where Are We Bound in Marketing Research? by Frank R. Coutant; Market Research in Germany, by Karl Brandt; Neighborhood Retail Outlets and Family Stability, by Howard Whipple Green; Changing Methods in the Marketing of Industrial Equipment, by Bernard Lester; Why People Buy at Department Stores, by L. M. McDermott, DePaul University.

Forest Products Research "For the second successive year representatives of Canadian lumber concerns gathered in the Forest Products Laboratories of the Forest Service (Canada) for a four-day course of lectures and laboratory demonstrations in modern practice in the manufacture and treatment of lumber," says Canada Lumberman (August 1). "The course extended for several days and the reaction of the industry to the series is best indicated by the registration of applicants which this year was double that of 1935. It is not customary to associate lumbermen with educational courses, but the past 20 years have seen the development of competition in the building and manufacturing fields which heretofore was unknown..."

Refrigeration
for Farmers

An editorial in the August number of Refrigerating Engineering says: "This issue assembles a number of papers on aspects of rural refrigeration...On the whole, farmers are in the market for only the most needed machinery, strictly agricultural items...Those who have looked into this subject most thoroughly have pointed out that different, and special, methods, will have to come into use in this field of rural refrigeration...In the last few seasons rapid improvements in practice have been seen in refrigerating plants located near farms, in small towns or otherwise remote from the centers of population consuming the foods ultimately. This applies to the small dairy, to many kinds of precooling plants and to the development of small cold stores, including some new municipal enterprises financed with New Deal money...Some new practices, including the farmer's locker idea, have promise for those engaged in small cold storage and ice-making enterprises. We have heard something of quick freezing at the farm. Though this has been confined to a few very large ventures, it looks like an important part of the ultimate subject of rural refrigeration."

Farmers'

Short Course

"Eight thousand rural Texans attended the Centennial year farmers' short course at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College last month," says the Texas Weekly. "That was a large attendance--in fact, the largest on record--and it is interesting to note that more than 2,500 of the number were 4-H club boys and girls, which is also a record. In providing an opportunity for all these Texas farmers and rural housewives of today and tomorrow to hear five days of informative talks and view numerous agricultural exhibits, A. and M. College rendered a valuable service to the state. The discussions by farm specialists, the displays of home demonstration and 4-H clubs, the exchanges of experience--all these have a part in the annual farmers' short course, and each year their value becomes more widely recognized."

Ethiopian
Cotton

"The Italian Government is prepared to spend from 2,000,000 to 20,000,000 lire as a basic sum for the cultivation of cotton in Ethiopia and as a step toward making Italy independent of cotton imports, according to a decision reached by the Fascist Federation of Cotton Industries of Milan," reports Reginald Sweetland in a Rome copyright dispatch to the Chicago Daily News (July 30). "Italy has depended for her raw cotton upon the United States, Egypt, British India and Ceylon, although imports have been reduced by almost 50 percent since 1933. Just prior to the end of sanctions and due to the operation of quotas and 'credit discipline,' it was an open secret that separate cotton stocks in the northern industrial cities were about finished. Importations from the United States during the last few months have been remarkably low due to these factors..."

REA Allotments

The Rural Electrification Administration has announced allocation of \$4,500,000 to build more than 4,200 miles of rural electric lines in 12 states. More than \$1,000,000 became available to build seven new projects in Georgia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Ohio, Washington and Wisconsin. The remainder will be used to complete projects which previously had received partial allotments. REA has announced its status changed from that of an emergency to a permanent agency. (A.P.)

Section 3

Market Quotations

Livestock at Chicago:

Aug. 5- Closing quotes: slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.25-9; cows good 4.75-6; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-9; vealers good and choice 7.50-8.50; feeder and stocker ~~steers~~ 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.50-6.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-11.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap 144-145; No.2 D.No.Spr* Minneap 142-144; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap 146 3/8-152 3/8; No.1Durum Duluth 148 3/8-167 3/8; No.2 Hard Winter* K.C. 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ -124; Chi. 116-121 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 117; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 117-117 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye Minneap 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ -85 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 114 $\frac{1}{4}$ -117 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 112-112 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow Chi. 109-112; No. 3 white oats Minneap 44 5/8-45 1/8; K.C. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47; Chi. 42-44 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 45 (Nom); No. 1 malting barley Minneap 106-108; No. 3 good malting Minneap 98-104; No. 2 Minneap 72-73; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap 213-219.

N.J. sacked cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.35 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.95-\$2 f.o.b. northern and central pts. Long Isl. sacked cobbler \$1.85-\$2 in N.Y.C. N.Y. and N.J. yellow onions 70-85¢ per 50 lb sack in N.Y. Mass. stock 80-85¢ in New York and Boston. Iowa stock 90-95¢ in Pittsburgh. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 24-30 lb average auction sales \$260-\$325 bulk per car in N.Y.C.; \$100-\$200 f.o.b. Hamlet. N.C. Elberta peaches all sizes, \$1.75-\$2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bu. basket in the east; \$1.40-\$2 f.o.b. Hamlet. N.C. Belles \$1.50-\$2.75 in a few cities. Ga. Elbertas \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.25 in the East.

The average price for middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the 10 designated markets advanced 5 pts. from the previous close to 12.50 cents per lb. On the same day last year the price was 11.81 cents. October future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 6 pts. to 11.94 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 pts. to 11.91 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score 36 cents; 91 score 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 score 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at New York were: S.Daisies 20 cents; Y.Americas 20--20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. quotes.) were: Specials 29-33 cents; Standards 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts 24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXII, No. 32

Section 1

August 7, 1936

COTTON EXCHANGE REVIEW

Cotton brought \$1,000,000,000 to the South during the last season, the annual review of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange disclosed yesterday. It was the staple's largest money yield. Issued by Henry Plauche, secretary, the report showed that 13,321,308 bales were sold in the year ended on July 31 for \$762,464,631. Cottonseed sales brought the total to \$931,-756,291. Benefit payments from the government pushed the total across \$1,000,000,000. Not since the 1929-30 season when lint cotton alone sold for \$1,211,217,737 has the South's money crop reached such proportions. (A.P.)

CANADIAN GRAIN

The cutting of grain is now in progress in most districts of the Canadian Prairie Provinces, according to the weekly report of the Bank of Montreal. The bank says the continued absence of moisture during the past week has advanced the maturity of all grains and further reduced crop prospects. "Estimated wheat yields show wide variations in different areas and the crop of coarse grains in general will be light," the bank says. "In Ontario, the fall wheat crop now being threshed is an average yield of good quality." (Press.)

RAYON YARN RECORD

Record shipments of non-acetate rayon yarn during July resulted in a further reduction of surplus stocks in the hands of producers to the lowest level in six years, or since figures were first compiled, according to the current issue of the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. The index of shipments for July was 614, compared with 498 in June, a 1935 monthly average index of 446 and the previous record index of 583 in September last year. (Press.)

NEW YORK FREIGHT RATES

In accordance with similar authority granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Public Service Commission in New York State announced yesterday it had authorized all common carrier railroads to continue, until the end of the year, the emergency increases in freight rates lawfully in effect for intrastate traffic. In no case is the emergency charge to exceed the corresponding charge concurrently in effect on interstate traffic between points in the state. (New York Times.)

FRENCH IMPORTS

French imports increased 12.5 percent and exports decreased 9 percent in the first six months of this year, compared with the 1935 half year, leaving an adverse trade balance of \$315,400,000 against \$177,816,000, Department of Commerce statistics showed yesterday. (Press.)

Refrigerated Lockers in Idaho A survey recently conducted by the department of agricultural engineering of the University of Idaho in cooperation with the Idaho committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture reveals there are 24 community refrigeration enterprises in Idaho. The number of individual storage lockers per plant ranges from 24 to 1,000, the average being 330. It is estimated that between 8,000 and 10,000 refrigeration lockers are now available in Idaho. The produce stored in the community plants is principally meat, butter, cheese, eggs, fruits, vegetables and game in season, particularly venison during the deer season. Some of the plants have cold storage rooms where large quantities of butter, eggs or cheese may be stored, one having a commercial storage capacity for 125 to 135 car-loads. The survey revealed that about 48 percent of the enterprises are privately owned and 52 percent cooperatively owned. A typical plant serves an area within a radius of 15 miles. (Ice and Refrigeration, Aug.)

British Beef Policy The Field (London, July 11) says editorially: "Mr. Elliot's announcement of the government's proposals for a small duty on foreign beef and a continuation of the subsidy on home-killed beef is welcome. Beef production is only one part of the livestock industry of this country, but it is an important part. While uncertainty and low prices have ruled in the beef market, farmers have switched over to dairy farming for their livelihood. A permanent policy for the encouragement of home beef production will help to redress the balance in the livestock world. It may be expected that under the new arrangement the general rate of subsidy will be maintained with a small premium for animals of first quality. In addition, the home producer will have the benefit of a duty, probably $3/4$ pence a pound on Argentine beef, which at present values is equivalent to a 15 percent tariff. This should prove a satisfactory method of safeguarding the home producer without injuring the consumer's interests."

How Lights Affect Insects Joe K. Ellsworth, University of California, author of "Death to Insects" in Electricity on the Farm (Aug.) says: "...We have found in our laboratory experiments that there is a difference in the effect of various colored lights. For example, certain insects if given a choice of color will respond to blue, while others respond to red, and still others are markedly attracted to the ultraviolet end of the spectrum. We have also found that the sexes react differently to the various colors. In the presence of the proper color of light, certain insects will leave their food and seek the light, similarly females soon after emergence will move toward lights of an appropriate color. Thus we have reached the conclusion that color exerts a selective influence and by this means we are able to attract certain insects in a large enough proportion to effect control. The California Experiment Station in cooperation with the State Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is investigating these possibilities. Along with its study of the effect of colored light, it has developed a device to electrocute the insects that are attracted thereby... Insect electrocutors used in artichoke fields reduced the percentage of worminess by controlling the artichoke plume moth. When 10 insect electrocutors were used in a 10-acre experimental field, the worminess was reduced from the normal 30 percent to an average of 5 percent..."

Bracken in Britain Country Life (London, July 25) says: "The increase of bracken on moorland and rough grazings is causing anxiety in many parts of the country, and there are few owners of this type of ground who do not realize the menace to their property caused by the spread of the plant. As evidence of the urgency of the problem, the Department of Agriculture for Scotland has been authorized to make grants in aid to assist owners and occupiers in its destruction... Capt. V. H. Holt, who has had a long experience of moorland and ground infested with bracken, has devised a means for effecting the destruction of bracken both cheaply and quickly. The invention, for which application for a patent has been made, briefly consists of a heavy steel bar for attachment to horse traces. The bearings enable the bar to revolve, and the implement is dragged over moorland by a horse. The bar revolves over rocks and other obstructions encountered on moorland and serves to break or bruise all young bracken shoots over which it passes and to damage them so as to prevent further growth...The bar can also be used on many other weed plants, including nettle..."

Prolonging Animal Life Scientists at Brown University have found a way to prolong the youth of lower animals by regulating their food supply and thereby nearly doubling the animal's active life span, says a Providence, R.I., report in the New York Times. Experimenting with cladocera, or water fleas, tiny animals related to the lobster, Dr. Lester Ingle and Prof. Arthur M. Banta of the department of biology at Brown have discovered that by allowing to the cladocera a limited food supply when young, and then giving them a normal diet after maturity, their vigor will last almost 50 percent longer than if the cladocera always ate as much as they wanted. A limited amount of food slows up the "rate of living" early in the life span of the cladocera. In one sense, according to Professor Banta, the tiny animals cannot burn up their youth period rapidly with little food, since under such conditions they can neither produce nor use much energy.

Bacterial Warfare Bacteria as a weapon in future wars and war-born plagues will be effectively curbed before they have an opportunity to reap a toll of lives among either combatants or civilians, medical officers of the United States armed forces said recently. Scientific advances in medicine, surgery, sanitation and diagnosis of disease since the World War will insure more adequate medical care in all armies during any future conflict, Maj. Edgar E. Hume, librarian of the U.S. Army Medical Museum pointed out. The same improved preventive medical measures, he said, will reduce bacterial warfare to the point where such possible weapons will be no more dangerous than the same bacteria continuously prevalent among civil populations. (Press.)

Egg Cave A ventilated egg cooling cave adds a dollar a case to the value of eggs from the farm flock. That figure has the official O.K. of the Kansas State College egg experts who have been running tests. They have found they can cut 18 degrees from outdoor temperatures in July by using a cave for eggs and thereby boost the quality of eggs enough to get that dollar. (Farm Journal, August.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 6 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; cows good 4.75-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25; vealers good and choice 7.25-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.50-6.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 146 7/8-147 7/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 144 7/8-146 7/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 148-154; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 148-167; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 119 1/2-123 1/4; Chi. 118 1/2-122 1/2; St. Louis 120 1/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 118 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland, 98; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82-85; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 114 1/2-117 1/2; No. 3 yellow Chi. 108 1/2-111 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 44 1/2-45; K.C. 45 1/2-48; Chi. 42 1/2-44; St. Louis 44 1/4-44 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 109-111; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 102-107; No. 2, Minneap. 74-75; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 214 1/2-220 1/2.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.95-\$2 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.90-\$3 in Cincinnati. New York and New Jersey Yellow onions 70¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in New York City. Massachusetts stock 75¢-\$1 in the East. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 26-30 pound average, auction sales, \$375-\$425 bulk per car in New York City; \$115-\$200 f.o.b. Hamlet. North Carolina Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.75-\$2.60 per bushel basket in eastern markets; \$1.40-\$2 f.o.b. Hamlet. North Carolina Belles \$1.50-\$2.50 in a few cities.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 12.53 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.60 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 12.00 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.93 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, 35 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 35 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 cents; Y.Americas, 20-20 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29-33 cents; Standards, 27 1/2-28 1/2 cents; Firsts, 24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 33

Section 1

August 8, 1936

SOVIET GRAIN CROP "With half of Russia's grain crop now harvested, it is evident that the early season hopes for a substantial increase over the previous year's harvest will be disappointed," says Harold Denny in a Moscow wireless to the New York Times. "The drought in the northern provinces and in some southern areas, as well as untimely rains, which have interfered with harvesting and damaged grain in the fields where the yield was good, have reduced the crop so much that competent foreign experts are now convinced it will fall below last year's total. That was announced as more than 100,000,000 metric tons. No prediction of the crop total is obtainable from Soviet official sources..."

ANGLO-ARGENTINE TRADE PACT A London cable to the New York Times says the British Government has given notice it will terminate the Anglo-Argentine trade agreement on November 7. The agreement, concluded May 7, 1933, for an initial period of three years, became subject to termination any time after November 7 on expiration of six months notice.

UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATE Department of Commerce officials, who have been making their own studies of unemployment figures since 1933, estimated yesterday that 9,550,000 persons are out of work. Ernest G. Draper, Acting Secretary of Commerce, said the department's figures represent a "composite estimate" of unemployment and are based, in part, on statistics of other government agencies. The hitherto unpublished figures yesterday fixed unemployment in March 1933 at 15,100,000 and the peak was reached in that month. (A.P.)

GERMAN MARKS A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says the Reichsbank informed American banking representatives yesterday in Berlin that henceforth the use of registered marks was barred from German-American trade. This action follows the exclusion of "aski" marks and barter from that trade, and represents a further step toward complete cessation of trade between the two countries. Technically the German action was supposedly taken because of the American objection to German export subsidies involved in the use of blocked marks and barter.

Highway Maintenance "Maintenance of highways is a task of ever increasing importance but one about which little has been written," says the July 30 issue of Engineering News-Record. "This issue is devoted to a discussion of the maintenance man's task. Organization and direction, management of equipment and maintenance process are reviewed by men in authority in the highway world."

Death Ray for Insects The Field (London, July 11) reports that "a death ray by means of which insects can be exterminated has been described recently at some length in the daily press. Its practical possibilities have been discussed and it is claimed that a barrage of short waves can be placed across a window to kill off mosquitoes attempting to enter a room. This would prove a boon, especially in tropical countries and the invention could be employed to safeguard meat in butchers' shops and save other food from attack by bluebottles. The writer goes on to enlarge upon the possibilities of the ray in agriculture. He quotes an experiment by which an orchard was cleared of all pests, even insects living deep in the wood of trees, and he enlarges on the possibilities of a more powerful ray which would save farmers fortunes in killing rats, mice, grey squirrels, etc. What we want, it would seem, is a discriminating ray which would pass by the farmers' bees; one which, while capable of dealing with the squirrels, would spare the partridges or the pheasants and make fine adjustments in the balance of nature. Some of the nasty things provide food for some of the nice things."

Electric Eye Grades Milk The latest development toward the dairyman's dream of complete electrification, an electric eye that grades milk according to color, has been announced by the research laboratory of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Laboratory and field tests with the device have been so satisfactory that there is tangible promise of producing long-sought milk color traits in specific herds, according to Dr. J. W. Bartlett, professor of dairy husbandry, an associate in the research project now being conducted at a branch experiment station at Beemerville. The principal of the Manwaring (the instrument was perfected last winter by W. R. Manwaring of Wyckoff, N.J.) colorimeter is to measure the capacity of any given milk to transmit light. With the new stress upon high production of milk and butterfat quantities, the experiments are expected to aid dairymen in milk color selection as heritable traits in herds of registered lineage as a breeding policy. (New York Times.)

Germany-Brazil Trade Deal A new commercial trade deal between Brazil and Germany went into effect on August 1. Under this agreement both nations grant each other most-favored-nation treatment. The deal is based on barter, with no currency changing hands. The German compensated mark is the monetary unit in valuations. The peculiarity of this agreement, according to the report from Rio de Janeiro in the New York Times, is that no treaty has been signed between the two countries. A formal exchange of notes is its sole basis. Economic observers believe that the Brazilian Government is considering establishment of a special department to control export trade with countries under the clearing regime.

Columbia
Bird Haven

"Charles E. Jones, at Vancouver, has successfully established the first wild bird sanctuary of its kind in the world," says the Country Guide (Winnipeg, August). "In the last five years he has raised thousands of wild birds of 35 different species without the aid of parents. He has now from 90 to 100 percent success as against an estimated 25 percent of birds which arrive at maturity in their natural haunts. This unusual place founded by him is of great importance as a means of restocking areas denuded of wild birds, as an aid in assisting conservation and increase of bird life anywhere in the world...In addition to raising 15 different species of birds native to North America, among them the hermit thrush, siskin, meadowlark, towhee, junco, grosbeak, blackbird, cedar waxwing and various breeds of sparrows, he has raised in this temperate zone in an outdoor pavilion exotic species to the number of 20, including the Indian bulbul, Australian budgerigars, English blackbirds, Ceylon spice birds, China nightingales, finches from South America and Borneo. All these experiments, as the birdman is careful to point out, are of course with birds not completely insectivorous..."

"Southern
Tradition"

W. T. Couch, Director, University of North Carolina Press, is author of "Reflections on the Southern Tradition" in the South Atlantic Quarterly (July). He says in the opening paragraphs: "It is now five years since the publication of I'll Take My Stand, that impassioned plea to younger southerners to 'come back to the support of the southern tradition'. Since the publication of this work, numerous essays have appeared on southern themes in which reference has been reverently made to the 'southern tradition'. At least two books, Agrarianism by T. J. Cauley, and The South Looks at Its Past by B. B. Kendrick and A. M. Arnett, have received inspiration from I'll Take My Stand, and have not raised any objections to the views of the South and the agrarian tradition presented in that volume. In spite of the frequent use of the terms 'the southern tradition' and 'the agrarian tradition', no one has taken the trouble to define them. It is my purpose here to show that there is no sound basis in the South's past for the ideas which have been presented as flowing from 'the southern tradition'..." Two other articles of interest to Department people are What Frame of Reference, Please? by T. Swann Harding, of the Department, and Rural Yesterdays in the Upper South, by Walter J. Matherly, of the University of Florida.

German
Fertilizer

A new fertilizer schedule effective from July 1 and tentatively running for four years, which involves price reductions averaging approximately 3 percent on domestic sales of nitrogenous fertilizers in Germany, was recently announced by the German Nitrogen Syndicate, according to the Commerce Department. Since coming into power early in 1933, the National-Socialist Government has been active in regulating the fertilizer trade and has caused two previous price reductions. Notwithstanding progressive reductions of Germany's domestic nitrogen prices since 1929, the level still remains far above export quotations. Under the German Nitrogen Cartel setup, exporters selling at lower international prices receive additional compensation from "equalization funds" which are provided from levies on domestic sales.

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Vol. LXII, No. 34

Section 1

August 10, 1936

WORLD WHEAT COMMENT A London wireless to the New York Times says the wheat situation continues to hold the center of the stage in the commodity markets. It is still believed in many quarters that no serious shortage will arise and that higher prices must uncover hidden supplies, but the position is potentially stronger than for several years.

A Berlin report to the Times also says the German wheat harvest has been retarded by a shortage of agricultural labor. The market expects no world shortage of wheat this crop year, but feels that a crop failure in 1937 certainly would cause a shortage. The Commerz und Privatbank in its commodities report says that "even if the United States spring wheat crop fails, the stock of Manitoba wheat, despite the recent heavy sales, will suffice to cover the demands of importing countries."

ARTIFICIAL THEELIN Discovery of a method artificially to produce theelin, one of the two female sex hormones, was announced yesterday by the school of chemistry and physics of Pennsylvania State College and reported in the current issue of the Journal of the American Chemical Society. The college credited Prof. Russell E. Market of the school of chemistry and physics as the first scientist to synthesize the chemical substance responsible for the secondary sex characteristics which distinguish women from men. (A.P.)

BUILDING ACTIVITY Reporting that a market exists for the construction of 5,000,000 low-cost homes, Federal Housing Administration officials yesterday said they were moving to bring about privately financed building in this field. It is seeking to spur construction of low-cost homes, officials said, for persons with incomes of between \$1,000 and \$3,000. These homes would cost between \$2,000 and \$4,000. (A.P.)

Building activity in the United States in June was the greatest for any month in seven years, the Federal Home Loan Bank board reported Saturday. "The June rise of 51 percent over May figures, contrary to the usual seasonal decline, augurs a continuance of the activity which during June was almost two and one-half times as great as in June, 1935, and greater than in any month since the fall of 1929," the report said. (Press.)

Goat's Milk
Research

The milk goat is rapidly ceasing to be the object of ridicule which it once was in this country and is coming to take its rightful place alongside the dairy cow as the producer of an exceedingly important human food, says a report from the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. American goat breeders generally give much credit for this change in the status of the milk goat and of the goat milk industry to a carefully planned research program directed by Prof. J. C. Marquardt, dairy specialist at the experiment station, and participated in by more than 150 dairy scientists in all sections of the United States. The investigations have been directed chiefly at improving the quality of goat's milk through a better understanding of its composition, as well as through more intelligent feeding and handling practices. The studies have established mean values for the composition and properties of goat's milk that surpass, from the standpoint of accuracy, any previously established values and have aided goat breeders throughout the United States to improve the quality of goat's milk.

Australian
Tariffs

"Australia's action in making drastic tariff changes is admittedly an experiment and follows the year-long investigations of Sir Henry Gullett, Minister of Trade Treaties, in various parts of the world," says Quentin Pope in a Sydney letter to the New York Times. "A total of \$30,000,000 imports annually is estimated to be affected by the determination to permit certain goods to enter the country only under license and to impose still higher duties on products of countries which have not shown any disposition to negotiate with the Commonwealth for a new basis of exchange of commodities. The hitback at Japan, through the placing of higher duties on textiles, and the blow to United States automobile exports, occasioned by the determination of the Australian Government to build its own motor-chassis industry, are chief of these changes..."

Poison for
Locusts

A campaign against locusts in Argentina has proven ^{which is credit-} that sodium arsenate is effective in poisoning this pest/ed with destroying approximately 30 percent of the country's annual agricultural crop, according to a report to the Commerce Department's Chemical Division. During the past year the Minister of Agriculture of Argentina has been experimenting with locust meal, as a fertilizer, the meal being made by grinding the dried bodies of locusts. It is anticipated that between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of locust meal, containing 9.66 percent nitrogen, will be available for export during the current season, according to the Commerce Department.

Employment
and Wages

The National Industrial Conference Board reports gains in employment, hours worked and money earnings during June 1936, as the result of a regular inquiry in 25 manufacturing industries. Real earnings, however, declined because of higher living costs. Hourly earnings in these 25 industries averaged 61.7 cents in June as compared with 61.5 cents in May, an increase of 0.3 percent. Weekly earnings averaged \$24.29 in June against \$24.08 in May, a gain of 0.9 percent. This advance, however, was more than offset by the rise in the cost of living, with the result that real weekly earnings declined 0.6 percent. (Press.)

Dissemination
of Scientific
Knowledge

"The dissemination of new scientific knowledge is second only to research itself," says the Journal of the American Medical Association (August 1). "The results of research cannot be of full value unless they are made known. Publication is the first step in the dissemination of knowledge; the next step is the incorporation of published matter into the bibliography of the subject with which it deals. At present scientific journals cannot always publish all the worthy material offered and in many cases more prompt publication than now possible may be desirable...A comprehensive and ambitious plan to improve and expand the facilities for scientific publication and bibliography has been inaugurated by Science Service. The new enterprise will center in the Documentation Division of Science Service, for the work of which the Chemical Foundation has given a grant of \$15,000...The Documentation Division has developed photographic mechanisms for the prompt issuance of papers and monographs that existing periodicals in various branches of science cannot publish promptly if at all...The Bibliofilm Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is said to give excellent results. Eventually it may prove practicable and economical to publish certain periodicals by microphotographic methods... Special attention is given to the development of these methods in cooperation with Dr. R. H. Drager of the medical corps of the Navy. The outlook promises well for the development of new and helpful methods of reproducing reading matter on a large scale. It will be of interest to learn how the problem will be solved of reproducing illustrations, which are such an important feature in medical and other biologic literature..."

Fruit Juice
Studies

Nature (London, July 25) reports that "intensive research work has been carried out at the University of Bristol Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station at Long Ashton into the possibility of utilizing surplus fruits from the various varieties of soft fruit grown in Great Britain by means of their conversion into liquid fruit products...Fruit syrups with 65 percent of sugar have been shown to be stable and to retain to a remarkable degree the true flavor of the fresh fruit. Such syrups, however, are not of general utility on account of their excessive sweetness...A process has been evolved in which the fresh fruit juice is incorporated with sugar until 50-55 degrees Brix is registered, and this unstable syrup is then processed with 200-300 parts per million of sulphur dioxide in the form of potassium metabisulphite. The present syrups are intended for use primarily with milk...A further process of interest is the adaptation of the carefully controlled fermentation in the fruit. This fermentation is effective first in completely disintegrating the cells which thus yield a richer, sweeter juice, and, secondly, in decomposing a certain amount of pectin which would otherwise be deposited in the filtered product. Remarkable results have recently been obtained by the use of pectin-decomposing enzymes in which an addition of 0.2 percent of enzyme has reduced the calcium pectate content of the juice from 3.134 percent to a mere trace."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 7 -- Livestock at Chicago, Closing Quotations: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$7.50-9.25; cows good 4.75-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25; vealers good and choice 7.25-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.50-6.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-11.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 1.43-7/8-1.45-7/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 1.41-7/8-1.43-1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 1.43-1/4-1.49-1/4; No. 1 Durum, Duluth 1.45¹/₄-1.66¹/₄; No. 2 Hard Winter K.C. 1.18¹/₄-1.22¹/₄; Chi. 1.19¹/₄-1.22; St. Louis 1.19³/₄; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 1.18³/₄-1.19¹/₄; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 95¹/₂. No. 2 rye Minneap. 79³/₄-82³/₄; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 1.14¹/₂-1.17¹/₂; St. Louis 1.13; No. 3 yellow Chi. 1.09-1.11³/₄; St. Louis 1.12. No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 43-44; K.C. 46¹/₄-48; Chi. 42¹/₄-43³/₄; St. Louis 44¹/₄. No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 1.17-1.19; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 1.10-1.14; No. 2, Minneap. 74-75. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 2.13-2.19.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.95-\$2 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island sacked Cobblers \$1.90-\$2.15 in New York City. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.85-\$3 in Cincinnati. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.87¹/₂-\$2.75 per bushel basket in a few cities. North Carolina Elbertas \$1.75-\$2.75 in the East; \$1.40-\$2 f.o.b. Hamlet. North Carolina Belles \$1.50-\$2.75 in a few markets. New York Yellow onions brought 70¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in city markets. Massachusetts stock 75¢-\$1.05 in a few cities. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 24-30 pound average, \$300-\$385 bulk per car in New York City; \$135-\$210 f.o.b. Laurinburg District.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 12.55 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.67 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 12.02 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.99 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, 35³/₄ cents; 90 Score, 35¹/₂ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 cents; Y.Americas, 20-20¹/₄ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York were (Urner Barry Company quotations): Specials, 29-33 cents; Standards, 26-28 cents; Firsts, 24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 35

Section 1

August 11, 1936

WPA TO AID FARMERS

All restrictions on government drought-relief employment were swept aside yesterday as the WPA announced its intention to "meet the needs of impoverished farmers on a disaster basis." Orders to this effect were sent out by Howard O. Hunter, Assistant WPA Administrator, from Chicago, after he had telegraphed Aubrey Williams, Deputy Administrator, in Washington, that "the drought in the West and Midwest is no longer just a drought--it is a disaster." (Press.)

WORLD SCIENCE CONGRESS

The International Scientific Congress opened in Copenhagen, Denmark, yesterday morning, with 250 of the world's leaders in all branches of science meeting to discuss recent achievements. Among those in attendance ^{was} Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute. Dr. Carrel, speaking in French, commented on the development of modern cytology, declaring: "By applying anatomical methods modern cytology has built a bridge between anatomy and physiology. The modern scientist is lost in a jungle of new facts, but modern technique realizes what old-time biologists only dared dream. It is now possible to study living cells where our ancestors studied only dead tissue." (New York Times.)

R.R. PASSENGER REVENUES

Substantial upturn in railroad passenger revenues during July was reported yesterday in a preliminary Interstate Commerce Commission survey. With new low passenger rates in operation for the second month, partial reports from eastern roads fixed July passenger receipts at \$16,868,435, an advance of 20.2 percent over the \$14,037,056 for the same month a year ago. (A.P.)

N.Y. MILK PRICES

Felix Piseck, secretary of the Central New York Milk Producers Federation, said last night that the organization would call a "milk holiday" in 19 counties of the state "without much notice" unless the State Board of Milk Control "acts immediately to increase the price paid producers to \$3 a hundred. Mr. Piseck's statement came on the eve of a public hearing to consider possible increases in milk prices. (A.P.)

NATIONAL INCOME

The national income produced in the United States, after declining from the recovery peak of \$5,396,000,000 in October last year to \$4,410,000,000 in February this year, has subsequently shown a steady upward movement, rising to \$4,965,000,000 in June 1936, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. (Press.)

British Farm Crop Varieties "At the annual meeting of ^(British) Fellows of the National Institute of Agricultural Botany/ Sir Daniel Hall stated that one of the primary objects of the institute was to serve as a medium for introducing new varieties of farm crops to the public," says Gardeners' Chronicle (London, July 25). "...A new wheat had been bred by Professor Engledow and called Holdfast. It was unlikely that it would ever be grown universally but it possessed a very stiff straw and was therefore suited for land in the highest state of fertility...The institute had under trial three new winter oats which gave promise of improved yield and good straw...The potato trials at Ormskirk had done much to check the spread of wart disease by the encouragement given to the introduction of new immune varieties. The potato synonym committee was still doing excellent work and very few potato synonyms were now offered to the public...The number of samples tested by the Official Seed Testing Station was steadily increasing year by year and nearly 30,000 samples have been tested in the current year..."

Listing and Grass Yields B. C. Langley, Spur, Texas, Experiment Station, describes pasture improvement studies at the station, comparing listed and unlisted land over a period of two years. "The second season after listing," he says, "32 small plats were harvested at random on both the listed and unlisted land. The yields were at the rate of 2,423 pounds of air dry grass per acre on the listed land and 857 pounds on the unlisted. Thus the very simple and cheap plan of listing caused the yield of grass to be increased almost three times over that of the unlisted land...Listing has caused some increases in the growth of weeds and all pastures at the station were mowed in 1935 to kill weeds. It is of interest to note that on a block of land adjacent to the listed pasture the yield of sudan grass, planted in 39-inch rows, was only 1,673 pounds of air dry grass per acre as compared with 2,423 pounds of buffalo grass from the listed pasture. This comparison emphasizes the value of giving some encouragement to native pasture plants."

Grass Juice in Diet Drs. C. A. Elvehjem and E. B. Hart of the University of Wisconsin have discovered that the growth-promoting properties of milk can be markedly enhanced by adding fresh grass juice. Juice squeezed out of lawn clippings was added to the daily milk ration of young rats, causing them to gain weight much more rapidly than "control" rats that got just plain milk. This finding, if it proves applicable to human nutrition, may point to the desirability of fortifying winter milk with materials containing the growth factor which it lacks. Just what is the nature of the growth factor with which winter milk is inadequately supplied is not definitely known. The fact that brain and liver apparently contain considerably amounts of it suggests that it may be vitamin B₄. (Science News Letter, August 8.)

Montgomery Ward Record Montgomery Ward & Company reported recently the largest gross sales in the history of the company for the six months period ended July 31. July sales also reached a new high for the month. The six months figures were \$159,363,320, compared with gross sales of \$133,289,039 for the first six months of 1935, a 19.56 percent increase. July gross sales were \$25,635,866, compared with \$20,293,175 for July, 1935, a 26.33 percent gain. (A.P.)

British Land Settlement E. C. Cotes, author of "When Miners Become Farmers" in the Christian Science Monitor (August 5) says: "Small holdings are successfully accomplishing in England what has appeared in the past the almost impossible achievement of enabling unemployed mining and industrial workers without previous experience of agriculture to make good permanently upon the soil. To visit centers established by the Land Settlement Association Limited, a nationwide organization that is experimenting on a large scale in this direction in a number of localities, is to make the acquaintance of an undertaking that has already effected an almost magical transformation from pauperism to independence in the lives of a good many hundreds of ordinary folk...Up to the present only a microscopic proportion of failures has occurred in these settlements in spite of the unpromising human material from which the small holders have been selected, namely from unemployed workers of middle age who had remained on in derelict mining villages after their more energetic contemporaries had left to fend for themselves in less unprosperous localities. It seems clear that holdings of the kind can be run at a profit, when once they have been established under the otherwise favorable conditions furnished by splendid outfit, rich land, high training and expert direction...The capital has been so well laid out that gradual repayment has not proved beyond the capacity of the settler on the very low rate of interest and amortization that is being charged..."

Wood Gas for Fuel Laboratory tests on the use of wood gas as a motor fuel carried out by the South African Fuel Research Board in collaboration with the forestry department are reported to have been successful, according to reports to the Commerce Department from Johannesburg. Several models of gas-propelled vehicles were used in the tests and the director of forestry states that he has every confidence that the use of wood gas as motor fuel will be practical. Almost any truck can be converted to run on wood gas, he stated, by attaching a different type of cylinder head and an appliance for generating the gas.

Rio Grande Valley Canning "Approximately 900,000 cases of tomatoes were processed by the tomato canning industry in the Rio Grande Valley during the summer operating season, now closed, according to figures released recently," says the Texas Weekly (August 1). A breakdown of the processing figures reveals that an estimated 700,000 cases of tomatoes were canned, with various tomato products accounting for the other 200,000 cases. The industry yielded a total revenue of about \$1,080,000 during the season...It is probable that even more impressive figures will come out of the valley in the future, for announcement has been made that five additional canning plants will be constructed in that section before the next season comes around. These plants will be equipped to handle tomatoes, of course, and also beans, peas, corn, grapefruit juice, grapefruit hearts, spinach, mustard greens, sauer kraut, blackeyed peas and other products..."

R. R. Income M. S. Sloan, president of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas lines, has reported car loadings, gross revenues and net railway operating income for July considerably greater than for the same month last year and the greatest for any July since 1931. (A.P.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 10, 1936 -- Livestock at Chicago, Closing quotations:
Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.50; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.40; vealers, good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers, 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.85-11.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-11.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $141\frac{1}{4}$ - $143\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $139\frac{1}{4}$ - $141\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $145\frac{1}{2}$ - $151\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum Duluth $147\frac{1}{2}$ - $168\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $118\frac{1}{4}$ -123; Chi. $117\frac{1}{2}$ - $121\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 118 - $118\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 96. No. 2 rye, Minneap. $79\frac{1}{2}$ - $82\frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 yellow corn $112\frac{1}{4}$ -114; St. Louis 110; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 107 - $109\frac{1}{4}$. No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $42\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $46\frac{1}{4}$ - $47\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $41\frac{3}{4}$ - $42\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 44. No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 124-126; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 115-119; No. 2, Minneap. 75-76. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. $210\frac{1}{2}$ - $216\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2-\$2.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.95-\$2 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island stock \$2-\$2.05 in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.90-\$3 in Cincinnati. New Jersey and New York Yellow onions brought 75¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in New York City. Massachusetts yellows 75¢-\$1.10 in city markets. Midwestern stock 55¢-\$1 in Pittsburgh. North Carolina Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$2-\$3 per bushel basket in the East; \$1.40-\$2 f.o.b. Hamlet. North Carolina Belles \$1.50-\$2.75 in a few cities. Tennessee Elbertas \$2.25-\$2.85 in Pittsburgh. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pound average, auction sales, \$280-\$330 bulk per car in New York; \$100-\$165 f.o.b. cash track at Hamlet, N.C.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 32 points from the previous close to 12.19 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.47 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 31 points to 11.67 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 27 points to 11.65 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $35\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $20\frac{3}{4}$ -21 cents; Y.Americas, 21 - $21\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $28\frac{1}{2}$ - $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 26 - $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.
Chicago-nom.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 36

Section 1

August 12, 1936

CYTOLOGY CONGRESS

A Copenhagen wireless to the New York Times says Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute in New York yesterday exhibited the functioning of their robot heart to members of the international congress of experimental cytology. The scientists lined up outside a small laboratory in the Danish Biological Institute when it was announced that the robot heart had started working. Professor Carrel operated on a cat, removing its thyroid gland which he placed in the robot heart. The robot heart is roughly described as a pump pumping with the heartbeat's rhythm nutritive fluid and oxygen through the removed organ, thus keeping it alive.

COTTON PICKER TO BE TESTED

Eight mechanical "cotton pickers" stood in front of a small factory at Memphis yesterday, awaiting field tests when the fleecy crop ripens. John and Mack Rust, inventors, exhibited them to friends as the finished products of ten years of work. Within a month, the Rust brothers said, the machines will be eating their way down cotton rows, twirling white fibers off the plants and spewing cotton from their twisted sleeves as fast as a hundred pairs of hands could pick it.

N.Y. MILK PRICES

An immediate increase in New York State in the price of milk to producers and a corresponding increase to consumers is expected to result from the hearing yesterday before the State Milk Control Board on the best method of relieving drought-stricken milk producers. The hearing was called to consider adjusted payments to the farmers and was enlivened by threats of milk strike violence and by demands for abolition of the state control of the milk industry. (New York Times.)

AUSTRALIAN PLANT SEARCH

A Canberra wireless to the New York Times says the Commonwealth Government proposes to send Australian botanists to Russian Transcaucasia and Turkestan to obtain seeds of pasture plants suitable for growing in arid pastoral regions of Australia. Establishment of exotic plants will be difficult in view of the vast areas of grazing lands, erratic rainfall, prolonged droughts and depredations of rabbits, but the steady increase in soil erosion following widespread destruction of native plants on overstocked lands makes an effort to regenerate pastoral areas essential.

Canadian "Foundations of the Canadian Chamber of Agriculture
Farm Chamber are being well and truly laid and the structure itself is
 assuming form and dimensions rapidly," says an editorial
in Country Life (British Columbia, August). "Much has been accomplished
in two years in creating a Dominion-wide body of agriculturists--a body
which will coordinate the efforts of the different branches of agricul-
ture and which will voice their views as a unit in matters of inter-
provincial, national and international importance in respect of agri-
culture...British Columbia's agrarians grasped the value of the proposed
organization and other western provinces followed suit, already having
the basis in their cooperative organizations. Then came the Canadian
Chamber, the Western Agricultural Council, the Ontario Chamber and now
the Maritime Chamber...If the other classes which make up the population
of Canada could only understand and appreciate what is being done by the
agriculturists, they would give this movement their hearty and unani-
mous support..."

Seattle Meat National Consumer News (July 25) prints an address
Grading by F. E. Smith, chief dairy and food inspector, Seattle,
 Washington. It describes the compulsory grading and
labeling of meats in Seattle and says in conclusion: "I wish to make one
comparison between the first five months of 1935 and the first five of
1936. The consumption of prime, choice and good beef in the first five
months of 1936 exceeded that of a similar period of 1935 by approximately
4,000,000 pounds. There was a corresponding decrease in the grades from
medium down. While the quality has been raised materially, the prices
grade for grade are no higher than those in our neighboring cities. We
do not advocate the use of any particular class or grade. It is for
those who buy the meat to decide which suits their preference, all things
considered. This meat grading is a public service and we believe that
any consumers will find it to be to their advantage to insist on beef,
mutton and lamb that bears the government class and grade stamp."

Wet Freezing "Fresh California spinach for the foreign-colony kids
of Foods in Hongkong, Shanghai, Bombay and other cities in the
 Orient is now being shipped commercially from San Francisco,
preserved by a wet freezing process which food industry authorities be-
lieve has important possibilities for the wide-scale distribution of fresh
foodstuffs," reports Business Week (August 8). "Foods are sold frozen in
50-pound blocks and in pint, quart or gallon containers. Consumers mere-
ly thaw out the vegetables and cook them in the water from the melted
ice, thus preserving their mineral salts. Placed in an ordinary mechani-
cal refrigerator with temperatures ranging from 40 to 50 degrees F., the
product is said to keep fresh and palatable for from three to five days
after thawing...Freezing is done in a 'sharp' (low temperature) room or in
brine tanks at 8 to 10 degrees F. and because of this the process may be
accomplished in any commercial ice plant where brine tank capacity is
available. Processing includes preparation, grading and blanching to
inactivate the enzymes. The blanching fixes and heightens the color.
Successful experiments have been made with artichoke hearts, corn and
lima beans..."

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: unassembled, senior horticulturist, \$4,600, horticulturist, \$3,800; associate horticulturist, \$3,200, assistant horticulturist, \$2,600, senior soil technologist, \$4,600, soil technologist, \$3,800, associate soil technologist, \$3,200, assistant soil technologist, \$2,600, applications to be on file by September 7, Soil Conservation Service; assembled, junior agricultural engineer, \$2,000, applications to be on file by August 31.

Soviet Imports The Soviet Union is determined to keep a closer check upon imports than ever before, says Moscow correspondence to the New York Times. That is the meaning of the speech made to foreign trade executives at Moscow last month by A. P. Rosengoltz, the foreign trade commissar. Looking ahead to the beginning of the third five-year plan on January 1, 1938, Mr. Rosengoltz said: "Our most important foreign-trade tasks in the present period are: (1) the accumulation of foreign exchange reserves and gold reserves; (2) active cooperation in the further technical reconstruction of Soviet economy; (3) continuation of the strict line of the past years with respect to current imports of raw materials, semi-finished goods and equipment; (4) utilization of the agreements proposed to us by several capitalist countries providing for long-term financial credits, for making available to Soviet economy additional material resources and accelerating the fulfilment of the second and the coming third five-year plan; (5) active cooperation in the peace policy carried out by the Soviet Government."

Anaplasmosis in Louisiana Three workers of the Louisiana Experiment Station report in the August Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association on anaplasmosis studies. One paragraph says: "With the disease becoming more common in Louisiana and livestock owners more conscious of its importance, it is apparent that something needs to be done along the line of treatment and prevention. In connection with the prevention and control, it becomes necessary to know more about how the disease is spread. Cases of anaplasmosis are very rare in this state from November 1 until about April 15 to May 1. This seems to be quite indicative that some carrier agent which is inactive during late fall, winter and early spring may be responsible for the spread. Generally cases are sporadic in nature, which indicates that the disease is one possessing a very low degree of contagiousness or ability to spread. On the other hand, it does at times occur in a large number of animals in a herd, acting like a highly contagious disease. We have no records on the occurrence of possible vectors in these cases. These instances are reported by practitioners and their diagnoses are confirmed by the blood picture, clinical picture and post-mortem pictures of those animals that die."

Chemical Exports With foreign demand for United States fertilizers reported "especially heavy," the Department of Commerce said recently that chemical exports for the first six months of this year were 20 percent above the figure for 1935. Exports of chemicals and related products were listed at \$75,733,000, compared with \$62,670,000 for the first half of 1935. (A.P.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 11, Livestock at Chicago: Closing quotations, Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.50; cows, good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.50; vealers, good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.85-11.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 136 $\frac{3}{8}$ -138 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 134 $\frac{3}{8}$ -136 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 143-147; no. 1 Durum Duluth 145-161; No. 2 Hd.Wr.K.C. 116 $\frac{3}{4}$ -121 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120; St. Louis 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ -118; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 116-116 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 94. No. 2 rye, Minneap. 77 $\frac{7}{8}$ -80 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 112 $\frac{1}{4}$ -115; St. Louis 111; No. 3 yellow Chi. 108-110 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 42 $\frac{5}{8}$ -43 $\frac{5}{8}$; K.C. 45-48; Chi. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -45; St. Louis 44. No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 129-131; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 120-124; No. 2 Minneap. 77-78. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 210-216.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$2-\$2.30 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$1.95-\$2 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island stock \$2-\$2.05 in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.85-\$3.10 carlot sales in Chicago. North Carolina Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$2-\$3 per bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.40-\$2 f.o.b. Hamlet. Tennessee Elbertas \$1.90-\$3 in consuming centers. New York Yellow onions 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in a few cities. Massachusetts stock 75¢-\$1 in the East. Midwestern yellows 55¢-\$1.20 in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Hall sweetpotatoes \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel hamper in the Middle West.

The average price for Middling $\frac{7}{8}$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 8 points from the previous close to 12.27 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.28 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 11.77 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 11.74 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ -21 cents; Y.Americas, 21-21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-32 cents; Standards, 26-27 cents; Firsts, 23-24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chi. - Nom.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 37

Section 1

August 13, 1936

COTTON SHARE CROPPERS

The Federal Government moved yesterday to take before a grand jury the evidence it has gathered through months of investigation into widespread charges that peonage flourishes among the cotton share croppers of eastern Arkansas. Federal investigation had followed representations made to Washington that plantation owners were working men at gun point, that cotton workers were being held as "vagrants" and forced to work out their fines or made to remain at their jobs through a system which kept them in debt. Announcement of its decision to act came from Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General. (Baltimore Sun.)

GRANGE LEADERS CONFERENCE

Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, last night asserted "the farmer must hold his own" and "secure a fair share of the wealth he creates if American agriculture is to continue to progress." He warned the liberty of this country's "great middle class" must be preserved and called on organized agriculture to "build an enduring structure for liberty and opportunity" on the "cornerstones" of education, organization, cooperation and legislative and economic equality. He addressed about 500 delegates of the tenth annual Grange Leaders Conference at the University of Maryland. (A.P.)

MINNESOTA FOREST FIRES

The north woods tinder box, threatening a repetition of the 1918 holocaust when damages amounted to \$60,000,000, saw several forest fires out of control again yesterday as state officials acted to arrest persons charged with starting blazes in the woods. With conditions described by Grover Conzet as the "worst in 25 years and growing worse daily," fire fighters were handicapped by lack of sufficient equipment, absence of rain and renewed outbreak of at least seven fires in the northern part of the state. (A.P.)

GERMAN- AUSTRIAN TRADE

Initialing of an economic accord between Austrian and German Ministerial officials was announced in Germany last night, says a Berlin report by the Associated Press. The signatures were a first step toward facilitating trade between Austria and Germany. They removed obstacles blocking free travel between the neighboring countries and raised such quotas for Austrian exports to Germany as horses, cattle, lumber and dairy products in exchange for increased coal shipments from Germany to Austria.

California Wine Coops "...California growers believe they have found one way to increase their returns by setting up cooperative wineries," says Business Week (August 8). "There are 14 cooperatives in the state, more are on the way and even the least successful are said to be returning more money to the growers than the commercial wineries. The best of them supply returns two and, in some cases, three times the average grape price. Important factor in the trend is the Federal Bank for Cooperatives at Oakland, California, under direction of Dr. E. A. Stokdyk, which supplies cheap credit and experienced advice in details of organization...A survey by Pacific Rural Press reveals that in one of California's major grape-producing districts, Lodi, a few miles south of Sacramento, half the annual cooperage of 25,000,000 gallons is now owned by cooperatives..."

Lumber Production After reaching 10,151,000,000 feet in the depression low of 1932, it is estimated that the lumber production of the country will be in the neighborhood of 22,774,000,000 feet for 1936. The output last year was 17,778,000,000 feet, with almost 43 percent being produced in the Southern States. In the pre-depression year 1929, production for the country was 36,886,000,000 feet. Further recovery in the lumber industry, of course, will depend upon the general advance in the construction field. In 1935, nearly 58 percent of all lumber consumed was used in building. (Manufacturers Record, August.)

Cedar Tree Utilization "...In exclusive attention to cedar and the utilization of all the raw material obtained by the manufacturer in the making of a wide variety of cedar products and by-products, a company in Greensboro, N.C., occupies a position unique in the cedar industry," says the Duke Power Company Magazine (July-August). "The Greensboro plant is said to be the only cedar plant in the world which utilizes commercially all the raw material in the manufacture of many different products and by-products of cedar...Quantities of the cedar lumber are sold for use in the manufacture of cedar chests...The shavings are sold for kennel bedding...Cedar oil is sold for a number of uses...Slabs from the sides of the logs are sawed into stovewood. Some slabs are made into rustic siding for log cabins, bridges, fences and other rustic equipment. Some shavings are ground into sawdust and put through the oil tanks. The sawdust which remains following extraction of the oil is used in making steam for drying and for further oil extraction from other sawdust. Bark and other trash are utilized as fuel."

World Money and Banking "The roles played in recovery by American 'deficit financing,' the British banking policy and German and Japanese arming are analyzed in the League of Nations current year book on 'Money and Banking', just out," says Clarence K. Streit in a Geneva wireless to the New York Times. "...While explaining the gold bloc's business stagnation cannot be attributed entirely to its monetary policy, the report says: 'It must be recorded as a matter of historical fact that, in those few countries which did not either depreciate their currency or use the protection afforded by exchange control to pursue an expansionist monetary policy, no considerable measure of economic improvement had taken place by the end of 1935.'..."

Scientific Encyclopedia It has been more than two decades since an encyclopedia devoted exclusively to technical and scientific matters has appeared, says a Science Service report. Now the needs of teachers, students, artisans and even scientists is served by 2,468 pages, some 25,000 titles, and thousands of illustrations in a four-volume British-written work, Hutchinson's Technical and Scientific Encyclopedia, edited by C. F. Tweney and I. P. Shirshov. The electrical sciences, chemistry and engineering are particularly well covered. The longest articles on the more basic principles of the sciences are less elaborate and academic than those found in a larger work like the Britannica but serve well the more practically minded audience for which the volumes are intended.

Canadian Grain Commission Announcement has been made of appointment of a royal commission and counsel to study the production and distribution of wheat with view to guidance in Canadian policies, says an Ottawa report to the Wall Street Journal. Justice Turgeon, of Saskatchewan, will be the commissioner, and Hon. J. L. Ralston, of Montreal, will be the commission counsel. The commission will make a complete survey of the production, grading and redistribution of Canadian grain and of the methods of marketing; (a) by the producers themselves through cooperative and stabilizing effort; (b) the agency of a government wheat board and the powers such a board should possess; (c) the open market or competitive method, and, further, to inquire into the general effect of mixing, if any, and of selection for protein content by millers and exporters. The study will involve investigation of effect of various policies on European purchasers and best methods of follow to increase sale of Canadian grain in world markets.

Combating Drought Conditions The Christian Science Monitor (August 11) says editorially in a discussion of drought conditions: "...Not much can be done to increase the rainfall, but much can be done to hold the water the land does receive and to make it last longer and do more useful work. The striking thing about this is that the very things the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture has been doing the last few years to save soil fertility are for the most part just the things that are needed to put farms in better conditions to withstand a drought...For areas only occasionally hit by dry weather these practices include terracing of farm lands to make for slower runoff of water, plowing along the contour levels instead of up and down the hillsides and strip cropping...Similarly, the long-recommended business of crop rotation preserves soil and moisture...All these things, it will be seen, begin with the individual farm operator and can be done by him. He, too, can make such improvements as baffles in drains and gullies, and in some instances can dig or dam up a small pond or reservoir on his farm. Then come operations on a broader scale in which the community or even the Government must help. In some places, for instances, a lake or series of small bodies of water may be better developed by forming a local water conservancy district, as has been done on the Muskingum River in Ohio. Other broader scale activities are embodied in the Resettlement Administration program...From all this it may be deduced that periodic drought in a normally well-watered farm area is not an irresistible plague, but that after all a great deal can be done about it."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 12, 1936 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.50; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.50; vealers good and choice 7.50-8.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 139 1/8-141 1/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 137 1/8-139 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 133-136; No. 1 Durum Duluth 142-153; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. 118 1/2-122; Chi. 118 1/2-130 3/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 117 1/2-118 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 96. No. 2 rye, Minneap. 79 1/2-81 1/2. No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 114-115; St. Louis 112 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 109 3/4-111 1/4. No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 42 3/4-43 1/4; K.C. 45-47 1/2; Chi. 44 1/4-44 3/4; St. Louis 44 1/2. No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 132-134; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 122-126; No. 2 Minneap. 80-81. No. 1 flax-seed Minneap. 210-216.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.90-\$2.35 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.95-\$2 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island sacked stock \$2-\$2.10 in New York. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.85 carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow onions 75¢-95¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.15 in consuming centers. North Carolina Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$2-\$2.75 per bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.75-\$1.90 f.o.b. Hamlet. Georgia Elbertas \$2-\$2.75 in city markets. Tennessee stock \$2.25-\$2.75 in consuming centers. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons \$240-\$250 bulk per car, 24-30 pound average, auction sales, in New York City; \$75-\$125 f.o.b. Hamlet.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 12.38 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.43 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 18 points to 11.95 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 18 points to 11.92 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 35 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 35 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 3/4-21 cents; Y.Americas, 21-21 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-32 cents; Standards, 26-27 cents; Firsts, 23-24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago - Nominal

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 38

Section 1

August 14, 1936

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AREA

A Canberra wireless to the New York Times says the Commonwealth statistician estimates that the area of sown wheat for 1936-37 is 12,400,000 acres, an increase of 600,000 over the preceding season. The current season will be the first in four years showing an increased area in wheat sown for grain. The official report adds, however, that until more accurate details are available it would be hazardous to essay a forecast on production.

PENN. FLOOD CONTROL

Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania, after a conference with President Roosevelt last night, announced Presidential approval of allotments totaling \$2,961,000 for preliminary flood control projects in western Pennsylvania. Earlier President Roosevelt promised Johnstown citizens the Federal Government would cooperate to the utmost to prevent recurrence of floods which poured through the city last March. (A.P.)

GERMAN EXPORTS

Capitulating to American commercial pressure, the German Government yesterday formally notified the United States that it had forbidden further subsidizing of German exports to this country. But informed authorities forecast little immediate expansion of trade between the two nations because at the same time Germany dropped its system of financing commercial transactions with the United States. (A.P.)

NICARAGUA TRADE PACT

A Managua, Nicaragua, report by the Associated Press says a new commercial treaty with the United States was approved last night by Congress. The trade treaty between Nicaragua and the United States was signed in March by the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister and Arthur Bliss Lane, United States Minister. Statistics indicated the United States gradually was losing Nicaraguan trade to Germany, Great Britain and Japan.

N.Y. MILK PRICE UP

An increase of 25 cents a hundred pounds for fluid milk to the producer in New York State was granted yesterday by Peter G. Ten Eyck, Commissioner of Agriculture. At the same time he indicated the possibility of another increase being granted later. Yesterday's order forbade dairyman to pass on to the consumer any part of the additional cost.

Soil Mechanics Terminology "Any observer at the International Soil Mechanics Conference in June could not fail to be struck with the difficulties of creating a simple and clear terminology for a new art," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (August 6). "... 'Consistency,' for example, is applied quite as loosely in the field of soils as in the field of mortar and concrete, where it has been a source of misunderstanding and aimless discussion. Still more characteristic for the new science, however, is the term 'consolidation', which is applied variously to the slow squeezing and drying out of clay strata under a superimposed load, to natural or artificial compaction of loose soil to form a seasoned roadbed, and to the artificial hardening of sub-soil by group injection or by chemical or physico-chemical treatment. A clear and understandable terminology is a real need in this new field..."

Filipino Farm Tenancy "One of the first two bills passed by the Philippine Assembly and signed by President Manuel Quezon... was an appropriation of 1,000,000 pesos to purchase home sites for tenants on large estates and then resell them to the tenants... President Quezon believes that the tenant problem is the largest question which confronts the Philippines administration," says Robert A. Smith in Manila correspondence to the New York Times. "Particularly in the rice-producing industry land has been concentrated in a relatively few large estates. Some of these are the property of individuals or families, while others are the property of church or of large corporations. Tenants working on a crop-share basis have built homes on these estates, but have been unable to acquire any title to the land on which they have built because of the unwillingness of the estates to sell... The Constitution of the Philippines specifically authorizes the government to make purchases from large estates for distribution to tenants... and the government is empowered to institute expropriation proceedings in the event that satisfactory sales terms cannot be reached..."

Joint Stock Land Banks Gross assets of the 43 operating joint stock land banks now in liquidation have been reduced from \$489,499,000 on May 1, 1933, to \$254,097,000 on June 30, 1936, or 48 percent, says the Farm Credit Administration. These banks have been in liquidation since the enactment of the emergency farm mortgage credit act which prohibited them from issuing tax exempt bonds or making any loans except as necessary and incidental to the refinancing of existing loans. The amount of secured debt held by these institutions at the beginning of this period was \$417,147,000 and at the end of the period was \$191,287,000, a decrease of 54 percent. (FCA, No. 8-50.)

British Tung Growing Cooperating with the British Imperial Institute in its efforts to grow tung nuts in the British Empire, New Zealand began experiments in the winter of 1932 and is now reported to have approximately 2,500 acres planted to tung trees, according to reports to the Commerce Department. Since 1927 large quantities of Florida and Chinese tung seed have been distributed from the Royal Botanic Gardens in London to various parts of the Empire to ascertain if the tree could be grown successfully on Empire soil. Tung trees are now being grown with varying degrees of success in 30 parts of the Empire.

British Farmer's Guide "For the past ten years, the Royal Agricultural Society of England has issued annual summaries of research work carried out in the leading branches of agriculture," says Nature (London, August 1). "The publication, known as the Farmer's Guide to Agricultural Research, is now issued as a section of the society's Journal...The various sections of the Farmer's Guide are similar to those of the previous year, as are also the authors responsible for them. The remainder of the Journal consists of a number of special articles of outstanding interest, reports of the research work carried out under the aegis of the society, together with a number of official reports."

Timothy Hay for Cattle "...The New Hampshire Experiment Station has for many years carried on experiments with timothy," says an editorial in Hoard's Dairyman (August 10). "Recent investigations by the station have shown rather conclusively that by cutting timothy hay early and raising it on a soil rich in fertility, its crude protein content will be 10 percent or more. While cut as late as July 30, the protein content will be as low as 5 percent. It was found that by cutting hay June 10 it yielded 1,880 pounds per acre; when cut July 30, about 2,800 pounds. Before it was generally known that the digestibility of hay varied with the time it is cut, it was but natural to cut hay when it would yield the greatest tonnage. Research has revealed that early cut timothy will provide about 212 pounds of crude protein per acre and when cut late 153 pounds...It is not our purpose to set forth timothy as being superior to legumes, but it is valuable to know that a crop that yields as well as timothy can be made equal in feeding value to medium red clover if the proper methods of raising this crop are followed and it is cut early."

Soviet Food Study "Anasthasius I. Mikoyan, Soviet Commissar for Internal Supply, is en route to America accompanied by nine engineers to inspect American equipment for food preparation with the object of making purchases to assist in the development of the Soviet's expanding food industries," says Harold Denny in a Moscow report to the New York Times. "Mr. Mikoyan is especially interested in canning and bottling processes, machinery for manufacturing containers and cellophane. He wants only the most modern automatic devices. He is also interested in machinery for washing, measuring and testing... Under his direction canning, beginning with such staples as tomatoes, corn and the like, has become an important part of the nation's victualing and is constantly being extended..."

Corporation Research With corporation earnings rising rapidly, expenditures for scientific and industrial research carried on by large organizations have expanded steadily this year, with sharper gains looked for in 1937, according to comment by executives in New York City recently. The new tax law has turned the attention of executives to the possibility of legitimate expenditures in increased research to find new uses for products or to develop new items and has even caused some tentative discussion of a promotional campaign to increase research work in plants, it was said. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 13, 1936: Livestock at Chicago, Closing quotations:

Slaughter cattle, calves and yearlings, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.50; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.50; yearlings, good and choice 7.50-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.15-11.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.40-11.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.Nor.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $138\frac{1}{2}$ - $140\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.Nor.Spr.* Minneap. $136\frac{1}{2}$ - $138\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap $131\frac{1}{8}$ - $134\frac{1}{8}$; No. 1 Dur. Duluth $140\frac{1}{8}$ - $151\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. $120\frac{1}{4}$ -125, Chi. $119\frac{1}{4}$ - $122\frac{1}{2}$, St. Louis $120\frac{1}{2}$ -121; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $119\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland $97\frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 rye, Minneap. $80\frac{5}{8}$ - $82\frac{5}{8}$. No. 2 yellow corn K.C. $115\frac{1}{2}$ - $118\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $114\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow Chi. $111\frac{3}{4}$ -114; No. 3 white oats Minneap. $43\frac{1}{2}$ - $44\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $46\frac{1}{2}$ - $48\frac{1}{2}$ Chi. $44\frac{1}{4}$ - $44\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 46- $46\frac{1}{2}$. No. 1 Malting barley Minneap. 133-136; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 122-127. No. 2 Minneap 80-81. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. $211\frac{1}{4}$ - $217\frac{1}{4}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought \$2-\$2.35 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.95-\$2 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island sacked stock \$2-\$2.10 in New York, Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2. carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow varieties of onions 75¢-\$1. per 50-pound sack in the East. New York Yellows 65¢-80¢ in New York. Indiana and Ohio stock 90¢-\$1 in Cincinnati. North Carolina Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.75-\$2.75 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Elbertas \$2.15-\$2.65 in Chicago. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.90-\$2 per bushel basket in Pittsburgh. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.50 in the Middle West.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 12.35 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.57 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.94 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced by 2 points to 11.94 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $36\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $36\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 88 Score, $35\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $20\frac{3}{4}$ -21 cents; Y.Americas, 21- $21\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-32 cents; Standards, 26-27 cents; Firsts, 23 to 24 cents.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 39

Section 1

August 15, 1936

FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE

Rising importations from abroad, which in the first six months of this year gave the United States the first half-year unfavorable trade balance in ten years, roused speculation in Washington yesterday on an adverse foreign trade trend that officials said would break a 43-year record if continued through 1936. The development was emphasized by drought inroads on important food crops, and rising domestic prices, which may make it necessary for America to go to the world for its foodstuffs in increasing volume. Increasing United States dependence on foreign food products was noted in 1934, as one direct result of the 1934 drought. (Washington Post.)

GERMAN IMPORT DUTIES

Countervailing duties on imports from Germany to the United States were removed yesterday in a formal order issued by the Treasury Department. This action followed official notification by the German Government that all subsidies on products exported to the United States had been abrogated. The countervailing duties had been imposed as of July 11 by a Treasury order issued June 4 because of subsidies paid by the German Government to manufacturers of certain products specified in the order. Germany gave assurance that no subsidies on articles exported to the United States would be paid or permitted after August 2. (Press.)

"WINDFALL TAX" NOTICE

Another official reminder of the tax act of 1936 to business men went out from the Bureau of Internal Revenue yesterday in the form of a long list of regulations relating to the computation and payment of the so-called "windfall tax" upon formerly impounded or unpaid agricultural processing taxes. (Press.)

RURAL SALES

An increase of 18 percent in July daily average sales of general merchandise in small town and rural areas over July last year was announced yesterday by the Department of Commerce, based on reports from rural chain stores and mail order houses. The daily average was 51 percent over that for the corresponding month two years ago. The volume of business was about 17 percent less in July than in June, but the department said this was less than the usual seasonal decline. On this basis, the seasonally adjusted index rose to 114 1/2 for July, with the 1929-31 equaling 100. The index stood at 112 1/2 for June and at 113 1/2 in May. (Press.)

Uses of
Dry Ice

J.H.A., writing in Nature (London, August 1) on "Low Temperatures and Their Industrial Uses", says: "...We have become accustomed to the use of solid carbon dioxide for the refrigeration on the tricycles in which ice cream is transported in the big towns. It has, however, many other industrial uses, and as many as 60,000 to 70,000 tons are now produced per annum in the United States. A surprising fact is that its loss by evaporation is quite moderate, being about 1 to 2 percent by weight in 24 hours, on blocks on the ordinary size...A growing, but less known, use of 'dry ice' is in the machine shop, where it can be used for shrinking one part on to another, so that after the inner one warms up and expands, the joint is of enormous strength. Solid carbon dioxide, like liquid oxygen, has removed the necessity for transporting heavy empty cylinders when supplies of the gas are required at a distance. By purchasing a block of 'dry ice', a customer with a suitable pressure vessel can obtain a supply of carbon dioxide gas from a cylinder which never need leave his premises. He simply inserts the block, closes the vessel and allows the carbon dioxide to evaporate. The gas so obtained is much purer than that from which the 'dry ice' was originally made, since the process has many of the features of the chemist's purification process of recrystallization..."

Foreign
Trade

Exports in June, which are valued at \$184,908,000, increased to all the grand divisions except southern North America. They compared with \$170,244,000 in June last year, the Department of Commerce announced recently. Imports reached a value of \$190,387,000, compared with \$156,754,000 for June 1935 and went above May's in all grand divisions except South America and Africa. The excess of imports over exports was true also for the nation's foreign trade for the first half of this year. In that period exports valued at \$1,154,141,000 compared with imports of \$1,163,152,000. For the corresponding period of 1935 there was a "favorable balance" in our trade with foreign countries amounting to \$29,645,000. (Press.)

Sea Water
Kills Germs

Prof. Claude E. ZoBell, of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, University of California, has submitted to the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine his findings on the germ-killing power of sea water. Bacteria of public health interest simply cannot survive raw sea water for any length of time. Marine bacteria manage to survive in the ocean, but the fresh water kind quickly disappear. The germicidal effect has been attributed to predatory protozoa, lack of suitable nourishment and the lethal effect of sunlight. Professor ZoBell is reserving judgment as to the nature of the germ-killing agent, but states that the bactericidal power of raw ocean water may be much greater than the present reported experiments indicate. (New York Herald Tribune.)

Business

With manufacturing production placed at the highest point since the spring of 1930, the Commerce Department reported recently that business activity was continuing without suffering from the usual summer slackening. With the years 1923-25 taken as 100, the department's seasonally adjusted index of manufacturing advanced 3 points in June to 104. (A.P.)

Health and Agriculture R. F. George, of London, writing on "Health and Agriculture" in the South African Journal of Economics (June) says: "The problem of nutrition in relation to public health has been receiving the attention of more than one government for some time, and the prominent place which this question has now assumed is indicated by the fact that at the sixteenth assembly of the League of Nations in September 1935, the delegations of no less than twelve governments requested that nutrition should be an item on the agenda. This necessarily meant that the subject would receive specific discussion, not so much from the point of view of the domestic policy of the individual states but in the light of its international implications and possibilities. The discussion was introduced by the Australian delegate, Mr. Bruce, who appealed to the universal imagination with his suggestion that agriculture and public health should be married in the interests of both. This proposal has since been given a great deal of publicity, and in the last six months bishops and politicians alike have lost no opportunity to refer with approval to the betrothal..."

Metals in Foods Food Industries (August), in a short article on metals in foods, says: "...It doesn't take very much of some metals to start the trouble. A little over 15 parts of copper per 1,000,000 of tomato products will affect the color. About 3 or 4 parts of copper per 1,000,000 of pickles will affect both color and flavor. About 1 or 2 parts of iron and copper per 1,000,000 of milk will produce the 'oxidized' or 'cooked' flavor. And now Dr. A. C. Dahlberg of the New York Experiment Station has found that even under excellent conditions of operating the amount of iron and copper picked up by milk may be 0.1 part per 1,000,000. It isn't much...But if the first milk to go through is kept separate its flavor will go off, because he has found that, after the first milk goes through, the solution of metals stops. All the contamination is in the first milk. So he recommends throwing away the first few gallons to come through rather than to run the risk of getting all the metallic contamination in a few bottles where it will be sure to create ill will. This is a good common sense recommendation. Corn canners have done the same thing for years..."

Southern Pine Production, shipments and orders for southern pine lumber for the six months ended June 30, 1936, have been the highest for any similar period since 1930, and employment and total wages in the industry at the end of April 1936 were the highest in several years, according to a statement just issued by H. C. Berckes, secretary-manager of the Southern Pine Association, based on a survey of conditions in the industry for the first six months of this year made by the association's statistical department. (Southern Lumber Journal, August.)

Rabbit By-Product Already one of the world's largest producers and exporters of glue, Belgium, has undertaken the manufacture of glue from shredded skins which accumulate as a by-product from its ancient rabbit fur industry, according to reports to the Commerce Department.

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Vol. LXII, No. 40

Section 1

August 17, 1936

CCC FOOD

BUYING

Contemplating the millions of dollars worth of food they'll buy for the Civilian Conservation Corps during the next few months, army quartermasters predicted yesterday that prices would go up 20 percent by next spring. Effects of the drought and improved business conditions--which the army buyers said were stimulating the demand for high quality groceries--so far have been only partially felt because the CCC's nonperishable foods are contracted for three months in advance. Increased prices for milk and other dairy products, fresh meat and vegetables, however, already have boosted the daily cost of feeding one CCC recruit from 44.01 cents in April to 45.39 cents in July. (A.P.)

ARGENTINE

CORN CROP

A Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times says Argentina's entire economic outlook has been changed by the sharp increase in corn prices as a result of the poor crop and the drought in the United States. The Ministry of Agriculture on Thursday estimated exportable stocks of corn at 6,271,257 metric tons, equal to 246,874,300 bushels. This is 29,000,000 bushels less than the exportable stocks of the cereal at this time last year. But the price today is 6 pesos a quintal, which is 36 1/2 percent higher than last year's price of 4.40 pesos a quintal.

N.Y. FLOOD

CONTROL

The flood control council of Central Southern New York, in its first anniversary meeting at Corning Saturday, heard announcement that President Roosevelt has approved a \$2,568,000 flood control program for South-Central New York and was told by its executive committee that "security against floods is well within realization." Michael H. Cahill of Corning, president of the council, appeared before the group after attending a conference on the Presidential train. He said large projects which are in tentative stages will be financed at the next session of Congress. (A.P.)

SOVIET WHEAT

HARVEST

A Moscow report by the Associated Press says Soviet Russia worked yesterday to complete a wheat harvest ranging from "spotty" to conditions described as a world record for production. The harvest was 64 percent completed on August 10, with 142,000,000 acres of grain cut. In the Ukraine, where the harvest was virtually completed, the yields were reported generally excellent. The Ukrainian Canada collective farm in the Mostovsky district reported yields of forty bushels of winter wheat to the acre, while oats reached ninety bushels per acre.

Dirtless Farming Frank Thone, author of "Dirtless Farming" in Today (August 15) describes the experiments of Dr. W. F. Gericke, of the University of California, previously mentioned in the Daily Digest, as "tank agriculture". "The typical 'field' in one of Dr. Gericke's experimental 'dirtless farms'," says the author, "is a shallow tank or basin, two and one-half feet wide, ten feet long and eight inches deep, made of metal, concrete or wood. Over the top is the 'seed bed'. It is a sheet of wire netting held rigidly by a wooden frame and holds a layer of excelsior, sawdust or peat moss, in which seed is sown or seedlings planted. The seed bed is kept moist by contact with the water in the tank below...To maintain a constant supply and the necessary concentration of each nutrient element with a minimum of trouble, Dr. Gericke puts the fertilizer salts into stoppered glass bottles with openings that will permit the contents to diffuse slowly into the water. He places one of these 'fertilizer units' in each tank. Strung along the bottom of the tank are thickly insulated electrical heating cables. This feature is almost as important in off-season production as the use of nutrient salts, for it makes possible the accurate adjustment of the temperature around the roots to exactly the point where best growth is promoted. This is the objective of warming the soil on greenhouse benches, too, but the method works better in a freely circulating medium like water than it does in the immovable soil..."

Tenderized Meats "Tough roasts and steaks may become as extinct as the dodo if the process covered by U.S. Patent No. 2,043,392 is generally used throughout the meat packing industry," says Food Industries (August). "Granted to Levi Scott Paddock and Cleo A. Rinehart, Chicago, this patent reveals how all types and varieties of meat may be made as tender as the choicest cuts in one to five days without altering or detracting from other desirable qualities of the meat... There is nothing new or novel about the use of dilute solutions of such enzymes as trypsin, pepsin and papain for this purpose. The patentable feature of their use lies in the method of application. If the entire carcass is to be treated, customary slaughterhouse procedure is followed up to the removal of the viscera. Before removal of the entrails, tube connection is made between the heart artery and the supply tank of a fresh enzyme solution (water solution of papain). The dilute solution is pumped into the empty blood-circulatory system until the capillaries are fully filled. In case only a portion of the carcass is to be treated the main artery leading to that particular portion of the carcass is connected with the enzyme supply..."

Urges Crop Insurance With one disastrous drought following another in quick succession during recent years, the prospects are that when the next session of Congress convenes there will be a demand for legislation providing for crop insurance under federal auspices, says the National Grange Clip Sheet (August 10). It is likely that the National Grange will favor such a plan if it can be put on a sound and self-sustaining basis. During recent weeks Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has advanced certain ideas in this connection. Under the plan the government would not charge a cash premium, but during fat years would take a certain percentage of the farmer's wheat crop, for example, and warehouse it. In lean years the government would pay indemnities in the form of actual wheat.

County Rural Roads Roads and Streets (August) in an editorial on federal funds for state-aid to counties, says in part: "A state-aid method of administration is the practical solution to the county rural road improvement problem. A county which may be too small to provide enough revenue to support a competent engineering organization could ally itself with another or several other counties for road administrative matters, yet retain its entity as an independent elective unit. The county has become a definite thing in the United States, a thing with traditions, habits, and history different from other counties nearby...State-aid with federal funds can then become an actuality and local people will feel they are having a part in the improvement of their local county road systems. Under no conditions do we recommend federal grants direct to counties without consulting supervision by the state highway departments. We do, however, believe that considerable voice in location, design and technical phases of the improvement should rest with the counties. Furthermore, in all cases, a rigid principle of construction by contract should be employed."

Sericea Defies Drought Ralph R. Adams, author of "Sericea: The Champion Drought Defier" in the Southern Planter (August) says: "...First we must have a drought resisting perennial hay crop in the South. Sericea has proved the answer to that need. Second, we should have a drought-resisting perennial plant, the seed of which can be broadcast in the winter or early spring and be well rooted before such a spring drought as we had this year can kill it. Sericea seems to fill the bill, for when sericea has once taken root, no drought we have had so far has killed it. Much information is coming to hand in regard to winter and early spring planting of unscarified Sericea seed, and the editor of Southern Planter has asked me to put this information in an article to appear in these columns this fall...Sericea, like alfalfa, comes up from the crown year after year but unlike alfalfa, it will in a few years kill out the weeds and crab and wire grass which in the same length of time usually ruin a stand of alfalfa...It is said to be equivalent to alfalfa in feeding value. Some consider it even better...As sericea is a nitrogen-gathering plant, it improves the land...and it is an astonishing seeder. Every sportsman knows that the bobwhite will abound where the cover is good and the seed plentiful. Sericea comes as a salvation to the critically depleted bird population..."

Oldest Farms There is growing interest throughout the country in the number of farms that can be found in any given county, which have been owned and occupied by members of the same family for 100 years or more, says the National Grange Clip Sheet (August 10). Because the states of the Middle West were still quite sparsely settled a century ago, most of the 100-year farms will naturally be found along the Atlantic seaboard, but very common in several of those states. In Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, for example, many of its 10,000 farms have been held by members of the same family for nearly 200 years. Not only are the farms of that great agricultural county fertile and well kept, but it has been characteristic of the thrifty farmers in the "garden spot" of Pennsylvania to pass the farms on from father to son, generation after generation, ever since Lancaster County was settled, more than two centuries ago.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 14, 1936--Livestock at Chicago, Closing Quotations: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs. good and choice 8.00-9.50; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.50; vealers, good and choice 7.50-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.85-11.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-11.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.40-11.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.Nor.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 136-5/8-138-5/8; No.2 D.Nor. Spring* Minneap. 134-5/8-136-5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ -131; No. 1 Hd.Am.Dur. Duluth 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -144 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. 120-124 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 118 $\frac{1}{4}$ -122; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ -119; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 96 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 rye, Minneap. 79-5/8-81-5/8. No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 115-117; St. Louis 115-116; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 112 $\frac{1}{4}$ -114 $\frac{1}{4}$. No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41-7/8-42-3/8; K.C. 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ -48; Chi. 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ -44 $\frac{3}{4}$; St.Louis 46. No. 1 Malting barley Minneap. 131-133; No. 3 good Malting Minneap. 118-123; No. 2 Minneap. 77-78. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 209-215.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.90-\$2.35 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$1.95-\$2 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers \$2-\$2.10 in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.15 in Cincinnati. North Carolina Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.75-\$2.75 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Georgia stock \$1.75-\$2.50 in a few cities. New York Yellow onions 65¢-75¢ per 50 pound sack in New York. Massachusetts stock 75¢-90¢ in consuming centers. Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.10 in the Middle West. Tennessee Nancy Hall sweet potatoes \$1.35-\$1.50 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Virginia Jersey type \$1.85-\$2 in New York.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated spot markets declined 20 points from the previous close to 12.15 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.60 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 11.76 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 21 points to 11.73 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ -21 cents; Y.Americas, 21-21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations were: Specials, 28-32 cents; Standards, 26-27 cents, 23-24 cents. (Prepared by BAE0

*Prices basis ordinary protein.
Chicago - Nom.

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